VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1861.

NO. 9582.

### Schools.

MR. C. SIEDHOF'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will re-open on MONDAY, September 2td.

Personal application may be made at his School-rooms.

No. 41 Tremont street, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of 11 and 2; or by letter directed 2T Bowledness to the street of the s THE AUTUMN SESSION OF MISS E.

No. 21 Temple place, will commence Sept. 9 and continue is weeks. Pupils admitted for the session or a quarter. Prior to July 29, applications may be made to the Principal, 11 Edinboro street, or at the school room. After which time, address box 1813 Boston.

MWSW 1.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LAUIES,
At CAMBRIDGE, MASS., will re-open Titured at, Sept.
28th, at 9 o'clock. Personal application may be made at
his residence at Cambridge, on Mondar, between the
hours of il and 2, or by mail to Nahant, Mass.
Wilyl Tuftal coptol my 15 Wild TuFtal coptol my 15

CHAUNCY-HALL SCHOOL. The next
school year will commence September 9. Places may
be accured on application at the school house in Chauncy
street fill July 24.

"" Military drill and the manual with the musket have
been introduced as a means of exercise and recreation,
and will form a permanent feature of the school.

Je 28 FMWto W. H. LADD.

CONCORD HALL SCHOOL FOR CONCORD HALL SCHOOL FOIL
VOUNG LADIES. The next term will begin September 23d. Circulars giving the course of instruction and the charges for the several departments may be found at Mr. Polson's store, corner of Shawmat avenue and Concord at, or will be sent by mail, on application through the Boston Fost Office to the understand.

Jy 12 1t MWS2w Principal.

the Boston Post Office to the undersigned

Jy 12 It MWS2w D. G. HASKINS,
Principal.

PEMBERTON SQUARE ENGLISH
AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES. Rev. George Cannett,
A. M., Principal.
This School will re-open on Monday, Nept. 23, at No. 28
Pemberton square. Besides the regular French classes of
the school, which will continue under the care of Prof.
Geogeombre the best facilities will be afforded to pupils
in the family for acquiring conversational French.
For circulars please address the Principal, No. 28 Pemberton square, or personal application may be made as
above through July and after the 1st of Sept.

SMWtal Stsi jy 13

Dry Goods.

STEAMER "CANADA." PER

28 Cases DRESS FABRICS, chiefly Grey Mixed, uited to the present dem ind. This day landing and for sale by the package or otherwise.

J. M. BEEBE & CO.,

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FOR NEW YORK,
SACKWICH STEAMBOAT LINE. Cabin
Sacsus 94. Deck 859.
Cars leave the Boston and Worcester Additions Station,
Albany street, at 55, pm. for Steamer CITY of BOS
TON, (built expressly for this line) Capt. Wm. Wilcox, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, YORK, Capt. T. G. For Steamer CITY OF NEW YORK, Capt. T. G. Jovett, on Tuesdays, thursdays and Saturdays.

Tickets, Berths and State Rooms secured at the Raulroad Station and at the office of the Adams Express Company.
Conductors D. F. Wailer and W. F. Barton accompany
die passengers through to New York.
Through fickets to New York, Philad-tohia, Baltimore,
Washington, and the principal places South and Southwest, secured at 84 Washington street.
jy 22 to F. H. JONES, Agent. FREIGHT LINE BETWEEN

BOSTON AND NEW YORK A line of SUPERIOR SCREW STEAMERS ran daily between I rovidence and New York in connection with the BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD, making declaredly the cheapest Baliroad and Steamboat route for Freight between Hoston and New York. The Scamers are of great power, and built expressly for this route. Freight taken for Philadelphia and Baltimore at low For information apply to DANIEL NASON, Supt. B. & For information apply to DANIEL NASON, Supt. B. & Fo. B. K., or to ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, Agent, 15 State atreet.

to aug 15

#### FOR NEW YORK, Via Fall River and Newport. FOR NEW YORK, Cabin passage \$4; Beck \$2 50.

Cars leave the depot of the Old Celony and Fall River afroad, corner of South and Kneeland streets, at 5.36 PM., daily.
For Steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Wm. Brown, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
For Steamer EMPIKE STATE, Capt. B. Brayton, on days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For Steamer EMPIRE STATE. Capt. B. Brayton, on Tricedays. Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passengers by this route cent take the 4.45 PM. Express Train and arrive at Fall River one heur before the Steamboat Train, giving time to secure State Rooms and make other preparations for the passage.

Passengers by this Line going to Philadelphia, Baitt more, Washington, ec., can connect wish the New Jersey or Camden and Amboy Railroad.

A Baggage Master accompanies the passengers through to New York. Tickets, Berths and State Booms secured at Kingsley & Co. Stapress Office, il State street, and at O. O. and F. Railroad Station.

GEORGE SHIVERICK, Agent, ap 15

SIME'S PECTORAL GUM DROPS—An Original medicine, and one of the very best for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Aathma, &c. These drops have been for successful use in Philadelphia for the past few years, and are now introduced into this city with condence as being a preparation much needed.

For sale by the agent, ORLANDO TOMPKINS, Apothecary, and are now introduced into the condence of t

SERMONS AND ADDRESSES.

Particular attention is paid to the PRINTING OF

Sermons and Addresses,

And all work of this description, at THE TRANSCRIPT JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

DO & DE WASHINGTON ST.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY Worthy of Any Confidence FOR RESTORING

THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his Restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistions sway. Read the following:

away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistics sway. Itead the following:

BATH, Me., April 18th, 1859.

PROF. C. J. WOOD & Co. Gents: The letter I wrote you in 18%, concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous inqú, 'es touching the facts in the case. The inquiries are, litzi, is it a fact as to my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; eccond, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer Invariably—Yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past—more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whisters; and the only cause why it is not generally true is, that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used in wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt, been basely imitted and been used, not only without any good effect but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now off years old and not a gray hair in my fiead or on my face; and to prove this fact I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful: I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it; many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you will send me a test by which I can discover roud in the Restorative, Sold by ma

wish; if not destroy, and say nothing.

REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz., large, medium and smail; the small holds one half a pint and retails for one doilar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in preportion to the small, relails for two doilars per bottle; the large bolds a quart, 49 per cent more in proportion, and retails for wo doilars per bottle; the large bolds a quart, 49 per cent more in proportion, and retails for \$3 per bottle.

J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

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Real Estate, &c.

TO LET—House No. 40 Pinckney st. F. H. JACKSON, 12 Union Building, 40 State st. COTTAGE AT BEVERLY TO LET COTTAGE AT DE v trait of traiting of the Beverly shore. Apply at 33 City Exchange, to my 13 TO LET A Furnished Cottage at je 22 tc

eent place. Apply to SO COOK, 195 to ISAAC COOK, 25 Central st., Boston. TO LET—House 65 Camden street, 14 rooms, in thorough repair, with all the modern improvements. Apply at 25 Schoel st. 19 18 copin GEO L. RANDIDGE. HOUSE NO. 100 PLEASANT ST.
TO LPT-Contains 10 rooms, furnace, gas, and other sea modern improvements. Inquire at the house or of RICHARD HILLS, 206 Washington street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House Complete by William 8. Theober. The key may be found and the house examined on application at No. 239 in the same street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very in neat and convenient cottage house with garden will and orchard, situated near Nowton Corner and the Worcester Hallroad Depot. It will be sold or leasted on very favorable terms. Apply to JOSIAII SCEDMAN, 83 Harrison avenue, Boston. copte jy 15

TO LET—For the season, or a term of one or more years, a furnished house and stable, on the Reliroad Depot sad the Post office; water is supplied to the house through glass lined pipes. Apply to GEORGE S. HALE, Esq., 4 Court street, Boston. jy 1

House. to my 28

FOR SALE — Dwelling Houses on My 28

Boylston street, Temple place, Pemberton square.

Mt. Vernon street, Chestnut street, Somerset street

Hancek street, Tremont place, Charles street.

For particulars apply to F. H. JACKSON, mb 1 to No. 12 Union Building, 40 State st.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET.

At Wood's Hole, near the water's edge, an old

in fashioned house, plainly furnished, and containing
nine rooms, kitchen, cellar, sleeping attlet, larke
plazza and modern conveniences, with disterns in and out
of the house; twenty-five acres, barn for three horses,
sish-pond, bathing beach and vegetable garden, planted,
are attached; sail boat; and ice house diled. Apply to
H. B. SARGENT, 30 Court street, Boston.

H. B. SARGENT, 30 Court street, Boston. to Jo II

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA PLAIN.

HI House and Stable on the corner of Greenwood avenue, three minutes walk from stea n exrs, ten from norse cars. Has pariors connected by folding doors, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and ten closets on first floor; five chardlers and seven closets on second floor. The house is provided with spring and well water in the kitchen, furnace and gas. The grounds are well turnished with full and ornamental trees and shrubs; 19,00 feet of land. Terms casy. May be seen daily. For inther particulars inquire of JOS. MCKERISON, 9 State street, Boston.

EXTRACT OF GALLS AND CHLORO-FORM, for the Toothache. The Ext. of Galls and Chloroform can be relied upon as a sure and instanta ous cure for the worst toothache. Made and sold by ORLANDO TOMKINS, 271 Washington, corner of Win

LUBIN'S ROUGE, Blanc de Pale, Violet Powder, Sachet Powder. A case of the above just imported by
ORLANDO TOMPKINS, Apothecary,
271 Washington, cor. of Wi Jy 17

PRESENTATION WRITING DESKS.
French, English and American, ornamented and
plain. An unequalied assortment may be found at the
Fancy Goods Warehouse of

IRON BEDSTEADS, FOR SOHOOLS, COL-LEGES, &C. Single, \$4; Medium, \$5.50; Double, \$6. ORNAMENTAL IRON BEDSTEADS, FOR FAMILIES, &C. Single, \$5; Medium, \$1; Double, \$3. And MAT-THESSES for do. Also any pattern of IRON PENCE made to order at short notice. HENDERSON & CO.,

184 Washington street, iv 19 ocopim Corner Spring lane, over Munroe's.

and they continue to insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS, not exceeding \$20.000 on any one risk, at their Office, No. 54 STATE STREET, Boston.

J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, President.

A. C. DORE, Secretary. MThto mh 4

BOOK AND JOB LINE, EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH At the Lowest War Prices,

AT THE

REWARD.

TO THE BILL AND COIN BROKERS, CITY MAR-SHALS AND POLICE OFFICERS, AND THE PUB-LIC GENERALLY OF NEW ENGLAND, THE MIDDLE STATES AND CANADA.

THE ASSOCIATION OF BANKS FOR THE SUPERSSION OF COLNERFRYING WILL PAY WILL PAY A COLNERFRYING WILL PAY A COLNERFRYING WILL PAY A COLNERFRYING WILL PAY A COLNERFRY PAY A COLNERFRY PAY A COLNERFRY PAY A COLNER PAY A f such coln. The above are additional to 'any rewards authorized by

The above are additional to key rewards authorized by State laws.

The above rewards will be Doubled for the sentencing of persons for counterfeits on BANKS BELONGING TO THE ASSOCIATION, a list of which can be seen at any Bank in the United States.

Per order of the Executive Committee.
CHARLES B. HALL, Secretary.

Boston. Jan. 3, 1861.

Henry W. Dutten & Son

Respectfully announce to their friends and patrous that they have renovated their extensive BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE with large additions of Monern Types and Metal Orn; AMENTS, and removed the same to the

Nos. 90 and 92 Washington street, where they have greatly enlarged facilities for executing every description of BOOK AND JOB WORK, which will be done with neatness, accuracy and despatch, in the

will be done with nominess, accuracy and despatch, in the very best manner.

Particular attention will be paid to the printing of Commercial and Legal BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CERTIFICATES, ADDRESS and BUSINESS CARDS; BANK CHRCKS, plain Letter pross or in colors, on tinted ground, &c., &c., all o which shall be done in the best manner, at fair prices. A continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed upon the establishment for the past thirty-five years, is respect-

BOSTON RVENING TRANSCRIPT. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. HENRY W. DUTTON & SON, Proprietors. TRANSCRIPT BUILDING.

Not. 90 and 98 Washington Street, Boston 

t % before 1 P. M., the second at % past 2, with Post-eripts and Extras at all hours after till 6 P. M. ADVERTISEMENTS appear in all the editions

### EVENING TRANSCRIPT

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1861. THE MERRY MONARCH. BY WILLIAM WINTER.

It is pleasant to think in a genial mood. When the worlds of my being, without and within, Are quiet and happy with all that is good,
And with never a thought nor a whisper of sin;
If the gods would but graut me my dearest desire,— As truly I think they're inclining to do — That I should n't sit here, looking into the fire,

And thinking, dear girl, as I'm thinking of you. For if to my wishes the gods would respond,-And they might, for they certainly 've nothing to

It is not the maiden, delicious and fond, No, it isn't the sweet little Lilly I'd choose! You love me? ah yes, so at least you can say-'I was a day or two since—but I know very well That a maid cannot love till she learns the true way As a child cannot read till it learns how to spell.

Nor should I be thinking, as sometimes I am,— If the gods had but made me the thing I would be That a station of rank in this world full of sham Were a pleasant and suitable station for me: Nor should I be striving, with heart and with brain For the laurel all poets are auxious to wear,-

That dubious guerdon for years full of pain, That most sorry exchange for the natural hair. No, I never should care, if I had my own way, For the storm or the sunshine, the yes or the no; But quietly careless and perfectly gay,
I should let the world go as it wanted to go.

should ask neither riches nor station nor power, They are chances; they happen, and there is an

But a heart that beats merrily every hour Is a god's richest gitt, is a man's truest friend. And that's what I'd have—for that blessing I pray-A spirit so merry and brilliaut and bright, It should gladden with sunshine the sunviest day
And with magical spleudor illumine the night. I should enty no Potentate under the sun, However sublime might that potentate be;

For I'd live, the illustrious Monarch of Fun, And the rest of the world should be happy with me I'd be gold in the sunshine; and silver in showers; I'd have rainbows, and clouds all of purple and

And the fairies of fun should laugh out of the flow And the jolly old Earth should be all in a whirl; The brooks should trill music: the leaves dance with

joy; Old Ocean should roar with a surly delight;— O, but would'ut I be a tempestuous boy If the gods would but grant me my kingdom to

But they won't. Here I am, quiet, lonesome and blue, Looking into the fire, an odd little elf:

And wondering what upon earth I shall do To drive off the phantoms and come to myself. t's a queer mood, my dear, and you mustu't be sad If it looks like a wicked one; sometimes, you Know, When we talk very wildly and seem very bad.

But I think it will come, that succession of mine. That crown with the rubies of gayety set; And the joy in my soul will be something divine

When I finally teach myself how to torget; Forget all of sorrow in which I've a part, All the dreams that allure and the hopes that be tray;

Contented to wait, with a right merry heart, For a home and a grave at the end of the play.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The following is a summary of a letter recently received from a Boston mechanic employed under direction of Osgood Eaton, Esq., of this city, at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., July 15, 1861. Friend W.: There is nothing very stirring going on here at present. Things seem to be working smoothly and no one appears to be in a hurry, but all are busy. Great quantities of stores. arms, camp furniture, horses and mules arrive daily. This, in connection with the providing of water, which is an element altogether too scarce for a post of this importance, makes work enough to keep all employed. The only supply of water thus far within the walls of the Fortress has been from cisterns filled by rain. The Artesian well in process has reached about 300 feet, but no water. At 120 feet a bed of coral was struck, of which have some small specimens. At 232 feet quahaug shells as large as saucers were brought up, and still they are raising shells and sand. Tod v your friend E. and myself have been at work building a platform for a machine for condensing salt water. It is an English invention, said to have cost \$5000, and it is claimed will produce 1000 gallons of good water in 21 hours. It will

be a valuable addition if it does all or near what is promised for it. Yesterday I was up at Hampton, working on a bridge that is to take the place of one burnt at that place by the rebels. It is about 600 feet long. and on the end toward the fortress a battery of 32-pounders was placed so as perfectly to command it. About half a mile from the other end is another lighter battery, facing toward the country beyond. Ten miles from the bridge the rebels are encamped in force. So you see we should have had ample time to have made a good start for a run toward home in case of any probability of attack. Hampton is a beautiful place, though with much irregularity of surface. Some fine residences, but the majority are old, and need a carpenter's services very much. Most of the inhabitants have deserted the place, and their houses are occupied by the 3J and 4th Massachusetts regiments, who will start, one tomorrow and the other next day, for home,-and they seem much pleased at the prospect, too. Baker's Cali-

W. H. Russell of the London Times was here yesterday and visited our bridge. I wonder if it reminded him of London bridge. (?) He inspect-

ed it ouite closely. I perceive that you at home are complaining of warm weather. It can be nothing to what we have here, but it is not variable, and we have got accustomed to it. I have not had a cold or anything of the sort since I have been here, and all our men are in the average health. It is as uncortain how long we shall remain as when we first arrived. There is constant demand for our services, and we work almost without cessation ex-

cept to sleep and eat. THE MASSACHUSETTS FIRST IN THE AD-VANCE. New York, 21st. The Horald's special despatch, dated Bull's Run, Saturday evening, says: The Massachusetts First are in the ad-Lieut. Col. Porter made an ineffectual atvance. Lieut. Col. Forter made an inelectual attempt to procure the body of Lieut. Smith, of Boston, but was fired upon by the artillery of the enemy. Col. Cowdin's Massachusetts First Ragiment was fired upon by rebel pickets several times last night, as they slept in the road on their arms.

Great Battle!

THE BULL'S RUN BATTERIES CAPTURED!

Grand Victory by the Union Army!

Rebels Completely Routed

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

JEFF. DAVIS CONSPICUOUS IN THE FIGHT.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, 21st. It is not doubted here in military quarters that Gen. Johnston was enabled to effect a junction with Gen. Beauregard some The New York 37th passed into Virginia this

Orders to move yesterday evening were coun-

termanded until early this morning, our troops in the meantime cutting a road through the woods in order to flank the enemy's batteries. The Secretary of War has received a despatch that fighting was renewed at Bull's Ran this morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the rebels to the Junction. The city of Washington is mild with joy.

is wild with joy.

Firing was heard in this city today, from the direction of Bull's Run, from 11 until about 3 o'clock. There was then a cessation until nearly 5 o'clock, and at 7 this evening the reverberatio of cannon is still heard. of cannon is still heard.

A gentleman arrived tonight says that at three o'clock this afternoon the 2d and 3d. New Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward from Vienna. The First Regiment were sending back

Vienna. The First Regiment were sending back their baggage to Camp Trenton. Other troops were burrying forward to the scene of hostilities, and there was much military excitement and bustle in the direction of all the camp4.

The canonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from Georgetown Heights.

The headquarters of the army is inaccessible tonight, the President and Cabinet being privately with Gen. Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlemen.

ed gentlemen.

There is most intense excitement existing throughout the city of Washington to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of events is immediately surrounded and compelled to relate his observations. The many unauthenticated rumors which prevail e to contuse the truth. The smoke of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington.

inences in Washington.

A number of members of Congress, and oven ladies went to the neighborhood of Bull's Run to winess the battle. One of them reports that Col. Hunter of the 3d cavalry, acting as Major General, was mortally wounded.

It is stated with confidence in all quarters that Col. Cameron of the 79th New York regiment, brother of the Secretary of War, and Col. Slocum of the 2d R. I. regiment, were killed.

A most severe battle was fought today at Bull's Run bridge. The conflict was desperate, lasting nine hours. The programme as stated in our first despatch was carried out, until our troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which attacked with vigor and success, after a sovere loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows. Col. Richard-

SECOND DESPATCH.

son, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left, with four reg-iments of the Fourth Brigade to hold battery on the bill, on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movements were described in our first des-

Gens. Schenck's and Sherman's brigades of Gen. Tyler's column advanced by the Warrontor road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road to move be tween Bull's Run and Manassas Junction, Keyes's brigado remaining at Centreville. Information was received by Gen. Tyler's com-

mand of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road, and our troops formed in order of battle array. The Second New York and First Ohio on the left, and the Second Ohio and First Only on the left, and the Second Only and Second Wisconsin, and Seventy-ninth, Thicternth and Sixty-ninth New York on the right. Col. Miles followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at 10 minutes to 7 o'clock.

The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a left offerwards. When Hearth Spirition

and a half afterwards. When Hunter's Division came up the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear was almost a success. The enemy's fosition was opened upon by Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing. The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas after the attack opened.

The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which opened in every direction—and when one was silenced its place was

supplied by two-and in the daring charges of our infant; y in unmasking them. The 2d Ohio and 2d New York regiments were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came upon a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the load, in order to allow two pieces of artillory to pass through and attack the work, when this battery opened upon us and killed on the third found Licut. Dempsey of Co. G. New York Second, and Win. Maxwell and a drummer, and se-

ond, and Win. Maxwell and a drammer, and seriously wounding several others. Our troops were kept for fitteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order and with their battery.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York 69th, 79th and 13th, who rushed upon one battery, firing as they proceeded, with perfect celat, and attacking it at the point of the bay oner. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found the rebets had abandoned the battery and only taken one gun,

abandoned the battery and only taken one gun, but this success was only acquired after a severe loss of lite, in which the 60th most severely suffered, and it was reported that Col. Nugent was among the first killed.

The Zonaves also distinguished themselves by striving assents on hatteries at the point of the spirited assaults on batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared their loss is immense. It was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retiring; that Hunter had driven them back in the rear, that Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on

to Manassas Junction. A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck of the 2d Wisconsin regiment. He turned

A hississipli solder was taken prisoner by thasbrouck of the 2d Wisconsin regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor, cousin to Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrouck, "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrouck, in the statement of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the relich, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, under command of General Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, and distinguished from the test by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He confirms previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel forces, but says it is disheult to get them into proper discipline and ready for

troops in the receiptores, our says it is animent to get them into proper discipline and ready for battle.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting troops nave been tried and by no means round wanting. The order for retiring was given in consequence of the Federal battery exhausting its shot and canister, and the exhaustion of the cavalry, which under the command of Captain

at intervals.

Woshington, 21st. The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle from the telegraph station about four the battle from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull's Run:

Fairfax Court House, 21st—11 A. M. There is rapid firing from heavy guns, and frequent discharges of musketry.

11.40. The firing is very heavy, and apparently more on our left wing.

11.50. There is evidently a battle. Toward our left in the direction of Bull's Run and a little north the firing is very rould and heavy.

north the firing is very rapid and heavy.
1.45 P. M. Heavy guns are heard again, and apparently nearer. The musketry is heavy and

2 P. M. The musketry is very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement to our left.

2.45 P. M. The firing is a little farther off, and apparently in the direction of the Junction; less heavy guns and more light artillery, as near as I

can judge.
3 P. M. The firing has ceased ten minutes since.
3.45 P. M. The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle which has been so gloriously

fought for the old stars and stripes, and from all

indications here our troops have at least stood their ground.

Fairfax Court House—3.50 P. M. Our courier has not returned. Quartermaster Barton, of the Michigan 2d regiment, has just passed, and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centreville say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place, three and a half miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops had driven and forced the rebel lines back to Manassas. We ex-

pect a courier every moment.

Centreville, 4 P. M. Gen. McDowell has ordered the reserves now here under Col. Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull's Run, on the Watertown road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now three or four miles from here directing operations near Blackburn's ford.

Fairfax Court House, 4.45 P. M. Two of our couries have retreat but were unable to come couriers have returned, but were unable to com-municate with Gen. McDowell in person. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says

the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the enemy to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull's Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5.20 P. M. Another despatch says that the Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the rebels is complete. The batteries at Bull's Run are silenced, and two or three others taken.

5.45 P. M. The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The Colonel went at 4 o'clock, and will be back soon. Colonel went at 4 o'clock, and will be back soon A still later report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says that the column under Col. Heintzelman had followed the rebo

THE ENEMY SUCCESSFULLY OUTFLANKED.

to Manassas Junction, opened fire on their en-trenched camp, and was then shelling them.

PARTICULARS OF THE MOVEMENT.

FROM THE BLOCKADING SQUADROM.

Centreville, July 21—via Fairfax Court House. We have successfully outflanked the enemy. At We have successfully outlanked the enemy. At helf past two o'clock this morning the various regiments about Centreville were formed for a march, and at about 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the left. At six o'clock the first gun was fired from a 30 pound rifled cannon sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There were no seally form countered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moved on. At Gen. McDowell's headquarters, three miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons, prepared by Captain Alexander, of the Engineer Corps, who had inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnoissance,

and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the and to whom, in a great measure, the plan of the campaign is due.

A general battle is expected today or tomorrow, which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign. If Gen. Johnston has not yet formed a junction with Gen. Beauregard he will be entirely cut off by this maneuvre and thrown back upon the mountains, where his army will become upon the mountains, where his army will become utterly demoralized and probably fall into the hands of Gen. McClellan, who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge. If he has formed a junction with Beauregard, it opens our communication with Gen. Patterson's celumn, and thus reinforced the Federal army can crush out opposi-

If our army is driven back it can retreat upon Centreville and keep open communication with Washington. If Gen. Beauregard remains where he is, his communications in the rear are endan gered. Manassas Junction being situated in the apex of a triangle formed by the railroad, a

movement in his rear would destroy his commu The only danger the Federal troops run by this flank march would be by a sudden advance of Gen. Beauregard upon Centreville, interrupting communication and cutting off our supplies. But this manœuvre would be desperate, as by doing so he would cut himself off from his supplies, place

himself in an exhausted country, and between the Federal troops and the Potomac. The 69th New York regiment was assigned the post of honor in the advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve although their time is out. All the New York regiments will follow their example. For five or six hours one steady column of troops has passed through Centreville. The morals of the soldiers are excellent. All are anxious

for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance the enthusiasm was beyond all descrip-It is supposed that Gen. Beauregard's forces are larger than ours.

A battle is imminent at any moment. It may

not take place until tomorrow night.

Telegraphic wires are being rapidly put up in
the wake of the army, and an office was opened
this morning at Fairfux Court House, with Messrs Buell and Benton as army operators.

### Additional Particulars of the Battle of Bull's Run.

Centreville, 20th—1 P. M. The affair at Bull's Run, which has been magnified into a terrible battle, has not resulted so disastrously as was in some quarters represented. A list of the killed and wounded cannot be accurately ascertained as yet. The inmates of the hospital at Centreville are increased by those who suffered from exhaustion and not by wounds. This fact gives rise to A flag of truce which was sent by General Mc-

Dowell to the enemy's line, in order to recover our dead and wounded, was refused admission by them-for the reason, possibly, that they wished o conceal the position of their batteries.

It may be well to state that Gen. McDowell, at the beginning of the action, was at Sangster's Station, on a visit to Heintzelman's command, and while on his way to Centreville was informed of the battle, and immediately proceeded to the scene, but did not arrive there until the firing ceased. The movement toward Manassas, from Centreville, was unauthorized, the order of march to Tyler's division being limited to the latter point, in order to await the flank movement of Col. Hein zelman's division, which was at that time at Sangster's Point, on the line of the Ma-nassas Railroad. Gen. Tyler having ascertained that masked batteries were in the vicinity, he orthat masked batteries were in the vicinity, he of-dered a reconnoissance on his own responsibility.

The result of this reconnoissance was in the discovery of the battery, which, although ac-quired by loss of life, will probably be an ade-quate compensation. Besides, a large body of troops have been tried and by no means found

the centre of our column. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

At 7 o'clock this evening guas were still heard

The gallant Captain was at all times in advance

The gallant Captain was at all times in advance of his command, his men following him with as fierce and determined a spirit, but the want of water for his horses, a difficulty which it is feared will be encountered all along from Centreville to Manassas, prevented him from continuing his officer to the property.

treville to Manassas, prevented him from contin-uing his efforts to unmask the enemy. It is re-gretted by some military authorities that infantry was not called into more active service during the engagement. The best part of the fight de-volved upon the artillery and cavalry.

The entire portion of Col. Heintzelman's com-mand, which it is understood was to flank the enemy on the south of Manassas, at Brentsville, has been removed to the vicinity of Centreville, and that portion of our country is now crowded with our troops.

with our troops.

Last night was passed quietly, with the exception of a few instances of picket firing.

A deserter from the rebels, who arrived here this morning, states that our fire created havoc among their troops, and but for the fact that they were rallied continually by Gen. Lee, they would

have retreated.

Secretary Cameron today, in company with Col. Scott, of the military railway, paid a visit to Centreville and reviewed several brigades. He returned to Washington this evening.

New York, 20th. The Washington despatches to the Tribune say the number of killed at Bull's Run, and of those who were wounded and we since died, is, according to Lieut. Tompkins, 39; 17 belonged to the Massachusetts 1st and two to the New York 12th regiments.

A Connecticut man, who had been impressed into the rebel service, has arrived in our camp. He estimates the force of the enemy at from 70,000 ave retreated.

He estimates the force of the enemy at from 70,000 to 80,000, including the army of Gen. Johnston, 17,000, who marched in last night. Twenty-seven companies of cavalry form a part of the enemy's force. He says a very large number of the enemy were killed in the action at Bull's Run. The first

erals Lee and Beauregard, and killed a number of Judge Campbell, late of the Supreme Court,

shell from our batteries fell at the feet of Gen-

writes to his sister that the flower of the South are at Manassas, but he fears that the battle may go against the Confederate States.

The Herald's Washington despatch says: Scouts from the left wing of our army report that they heard movements of trains all Saturday forenoon in the direction of Manassas. It is believed that reinforcements from Richmond or Gen. Johnston's army have arrived. Gen. McDowell thinks the latter most probable, while Gen. Scott does not believe that Johnston has left the vicinity of Win-

chester.

Since the engagement on Thursday the Union troops have been busy erecting batteries, and mounting long range 32-pounders.

Gen. Scott is represented to have said in conversation that the Union force is strong enough.

A gentleman from Bull's Run at 4 o'clock Saturders described by the treat runburger.

A gentleman from Bull's Run at 4 o'clock Sat-urday afternoon, states that the total number of deaths up to that time was 16. The body of Lieut. Smith was not only pierced with bullet but with bayonet wounds. A rebel who was caught stabbing some of our men who fell in bat-tle, was hung in sight of the rebel pickets. It re-mained there on Saturday, with the face as black as that of a negro.

as that of a negro.

Commodore Stringham writes to the Navy De-Commodore Stringham writes to the Navy De-partment that nine slaves were picked up at the mouth of the Rappahannock, in a row boat, a few days since. They say that all the able-bodied negroes in Essex and Middlesex counties are being armed. The only Union man in the latter county who dered to express his sentiments had been murdered. The Commodore asks instruc-tions as to the disposition of the "contrabauds" in his possession.

Commodore Pendergast of the Roanoke reports that while cruising off Cape Hatters, inlet on the

that while cruising off Cape Hatteras inlet on the 10th a rebel battery on the beach opened fire on the ship, but every shot fell short. The fire was returned with good effect. On the 12th the Roanoke anchored in Cape Fear river, and found rebel flags flying over Fort Caswell and the town of Smithville. There was a battery south of the fort, where a number of men were drilling. Fort Caswell is manned with 14 barbette guns and several field pieces. The Roanoke arrived off Charleston on

pieces. The Roanoke arrived off Charleston on the 14th, and found the Wabash, Vandalia and Union there.

The propeller Reliance has arrived with schooners Brunette and Ringdove. They were captured by the Yankee. The Brunette was from Philadelphia and the Ringdove from Baltimore, bound respectively for Richmond and Paterphyre, Light property of the respectively for Richmond and Petersburg. Liout. Craven, in command of the Yankee, says the rebels have left Acquia Creek.

Four New York regiments have been ordered to join General Patterson's command. I wo of them are Col. McCrum's and Col. Murphy's regiments THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS-Extra Session

WASHINGTON, 20th.

SENATE-[ADDITIONAL.] The bill approving the acts of the Presiden was taken up.

Mr. Latham of California made an able speech sustaining the Administration. He thought an increase of the army not warranted by the exigencies of the case, and therefore could not sanc-tion the act. But in regard to the blockade of the ports and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Florida, and all the other acts enumerated in the resolution, he gave the President his most cordial support; and he would say as a rep-resentative of a sovereign State, of a loyal peo-ple, if the President had not exercised these powhe would have voted to have him impeached as unfit and unworthy of the place he occupies and derelict in his duties. If, when assured that traitors threatened the Capital, and the overthrow of the Government, the President had not resorted to every means in his power to preserve the Government, he would have deserved the execution and the overthrow the control of the control

tion and scorn of every honest man now and to all posterity.

Ile had done all he could to elevate his friend from Kentucky to the Presidency. Suppose he had been elected, and Now England, hed by Massachusetts, had done what the Southern States have done, tried to break up the Government and scized the public property, he would have felt it his duty to use all the power he possessed to en-force the laws, retake the property and sustain the honor and dignity of the country, and the rule is not to be changed now because he is not the successful party. But the forbearance of the Government to the South only made made more overnment to the South only made made more outrages, till she finally assaulted a few men in Fort Sumter with the very guns she had stolen from the Government, and our flag was trampled under foot, when the people rose as a constant of the content of the conten under foot, when the people rose as one man and said they would assert and maintain the dignity

of the Governmenr.
The Senator from Indiana (Bright) says there are three parties here. In fact there are four. One is in the majority; those on the other side are prosecuting the war merely to sustain and uphold the Government; another, a minority, seek to make this the occasion to raise a hue and cry against slavery, under a plea for the Constitution and the Union. On this side of the chamber are those who belong to the Democratic party, who cannot find condemnation for the acts of the Southern States, and are not willing to support the Government; but there are still others here, myself ernment; but there are still others here, myself among the number, who never changed an opinion as to the duties of the Government in regard to slavery, but believe it to be their bounden duty to give their voices and votes to sustain the Government has all constitutions to sustain the Government has all constitutions and votes to sustain the Government has all constitutions and votes to sustain the Government has all constitutions and votes to sustain the Government has all constitutions and votes to sustain the Government and the sustain the Government of the sustain the given the sustain the government of the sustain the Government of the sustain the given the given the sustain the given the or give their voices and voices to sustain the Gor-ernment by all constitutional means. The people are as willing to lay down their lives to prevent any infraction of their rights and property, and the Constitution at the South, as anywhere.

He said, in common with several gentlemen on this floor, he condemned every act of the South

this floor, no condemned every act of the South in opposition to the Government, and the peu of history would never record so unjustifiable and unwarrantable a revolt. He contended that if the South had remained in the Union, it would have held the power as much as ever it did, except the Executive sanction. It had always had the pow-Executive sanction. It had always had the power of the Government for two thirds of the time. He then contended the South had no cause of revolt, but he had become satisfied that it was the settled purpose of the South to seize the occasion of Lincoln's election to precipitate the robellion. He asserted further that it was a scheme fostered by leading politicians of the South for a quarter of a century to break up the Government and establish a government of their own, the corner stone of which is slavery.

He referred to the declarations of Mr. Yancey as an evidence that no compromise should be accepted, but that the moment had arrived to strike

as an evidence that no compromise should be accepted, but that the moment had arrived to strike for independence. The doctrine of secession was but the shadow of an excuse. He did not believe sensible men at the South believed in a doctrine so absurd. We paid for Louisiana \$15,000,000, for Florida \$5,000,000, and expended \$100,000,000 in the Indian war, \$7,000,000 in pensions to families of soldiers lo 4 in that war, and \$10,000,000 to

remove the Indians. We paid \$10,000,000 of Texas, and \$217,000,000 for the war with Mexico. In fact, the people of the United States owe \$617,000,000, and yet we are met with the argument that to avoid bloodshed we should consent to the doctrine that any State can leave when it pleases and make war and forging alliances and pleases, and make war and foreign alliances, and in the name of the Constitution. Mr. Lath an closed with an eloquent declaration, that whatever happens, his own State would stand firm by the Union.

Mr. Rice said he wished to endorse all that had been said by his friend from California.
On motion of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, the subject was postponed till Monday.
The Senate then went into Executive session, after which adjourned.

### Address of Gen. McClellan to his Troops.

Beverly, Va., 20th. The following is the address of Gen. McClellan to his troops:

ILEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Beverly, July 19, 1861.

Soldiers of the Army of the West: I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in mountain fastnesses and fortified. You have taken five guns, twolve colors and 1500 stand of arms, and 1000 prisoners, including more than forty officers.

One of the second commanders of the robels is

One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner and the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than 250 of the enemy, who have lost all their baggage and camp equipage. All this has been accomplished with a loss of twenty brave men killed and sixty

You have proved that the Union men, fighting You have proved that the Union men, fighting for the preservation of the government, are more than a match for misguided and erring brothers. More than this, you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches, had insufficient food, and been exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage. In the future I may have still greater demands to make upon you, still greater secrifices for you to

In the future I may have still greater demands to make upon you, still greater sacrifices for you to offer. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability, but I know now that by your valer and endurance you will accomplish all that is asked.

Soldiers, I have confidence in you, and I trust you have learned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive—the thanks of Coagress and the applause of your fellow-citizens.

(Signed) Geo. B. McClellar,
Major-General.

## FROM GENERAL PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

Charlestown, Va., 20th. In consequence of complaints from numerous commanders that their men were without shoes, clothing. &c., and could not be supplied, as the time for which they were sworn in was nearly expired, Gen. Patterson visited the different brigades and pleaded earnestly with the men to stand by him for the love of country and the honor of the flag a few days

country and the honor of the flag a few days longer, but failed to gain support as above stated. The good behavior of the soldiers is having excellent effect upon the town's people, many of whom had prepared to leave on the arrival of the troops, but are now going to remain, feeling that their property and persons are secure.

Three of the New York 9th yesterday arrested Lieut. Haslott of the robol cavalry, while secreted in a house here. This officer is said to have commanded the troops that fired from Harper's Ferry manded the troops that fired from Harper's Ferry upon Col. Stone's brigade when passing opposite

that point.
Capt. McMullen's Rangers have found numer-Capt. McMullen's Rangers have found numerous secreted arms.

Msj. Rumple has recruited a now rifle regiment from those who are about to disband.

Col. Wellace of the Indiana Zouaves has a new regiment ready for him at Indianapolis, to be armed with the sabre bayonet or Entield rifles.

Col. Clark of the New York 19th, is under arrest on charges made by his officers.

Communication between here and Hagerstown via Harper's Ferry is established.

A mail belonging to our army, filled with letters.

A mail belonging to our army, filled with letters, was found here. It was stolen while on the way

on the guard rounds. He was arrested.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment, Col. Wallace, marched to headquarters and informed Gen. Patlonger.
The Second Pennsylvania Regiment left this

A rebel named Welch fired on Maj. Loslio while

morning for Harrisburg.

The railroad bridge across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry will soon be rebuilt. PRIVATEERS. To the Editor of the Transcript : In the Transcript of last Tuesday I noticed an article on the subject of fitting out merchant vessels for the capture of the piratical vessels now on our coast. It is a mistaken idea that only government vessels are efficient in warfare. To show what private armed vessels can do, I annex a few

of the exploits of some of our privateers in the war of 1812 with England: British schooner Dominica, 14 guns, taken by boarding by privateer Decatur, 6 guns; British 13 killed, 47 wounded; Americans, 3 killed, 16

wounded. Attack on privateer General Armstrong in the harbor of Fayal, by 16 British barges manned with 400 men from a 74 gun-ship and a frigate. The privateer was finally scuttled and abandoned, after killing 130 and wounding 140; American loss, 2 killed and 7 wounded. Conflict between American privateer Prince

ish barges containing 114 men from British frigate Endymion, during a calm; the barges defeated; one sunk, one taken; 30 killed, 55 wounded; Americans, 2 killed, 35 wounded. British schooner-of-war St. Lawrence, 14 guns, captured after an action of 15 minutes by American privateer Chasseur, 14 guns. British, 15 killed, 23 wounded; Americans, 5 killed, 8

wounded.

Neufchatel, with 33 men at quarters, and six Brit-

These are a few instances of what could be done by private armed vessels when this country was, as it were, in its infancy. Now we have a host of brave, willing hearts, masters and mates of morchant vessels, doing nothing, who would gladly embark in any enterprise for the extirpation of

If Government will not take hold and let indi-

viduals do it without consulting officials, people

have an undoubted right to protect their own It will be recollected that privateers are not always fully manned when attacked, as they often put out half their men in prizes.

AN OBSERVER. WAR PICTURES. Mr. J. H. Bufford, 313 Washington street, is publishing a series of pictures connected with the War of the Rebellion, Among them are fine portraits of Gens. Scott. Fremont. and McClellan, in the full uniform of their rank. Also, a view of the Commissary Department of the Encampment of the 6th Regiment at the Relay House, near Baltimore, and another of the encampment of the same regiment, from drawings made by Alfred Ordway. The prints are in

tinted lithography. Business and other circulars printed on script or plain type, in the nextest man-

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TO LET—A four-story Brick House, stuated on south street, with all the modern improvements; would have no objection to let the aumo for a genteel hearding house or two families. Inquire of WILLIAM H. PRENTICE & SON, 338 Broad street.

TO LET—House No. 98 Springfield st., between Washington at, and Shawmut avenue, the present occapant is desirous of selling the carpets now upon the floors: they are nearly new, and may be had very reasonable. Inquire of R. WHARTON, 728 Washington st., or J. BRADLEY, Basement Old State House.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE-FOR SALE OR LEASENo. 3 Bussey place.
Apply to
JAMES T. ELDREDGE,
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He thing for a soldier, compact, neat, complete, and
yet fitted to the knapsack.
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my 3 2dstore north of School street.

archouse of GEORGE S. TOLMAN, 123 Washington street, 2d store north of School st.

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ully solicited. Orders for printing can be left at the Counting-Room of the Transcript, No. 92 Washington street. HENRY W. DUTTON.

### EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

MONDAY EVENING. JULY 33, 1961.

SECOND EDITION.

THE REPULSE of the loyal troops, last night after they had gained several points, the tele graph reports has cast a gloom over Washington. No doubt the first effects of the news will be very depressing, but it may prove in the end that a defert of the kind sustained was needed to teach as the real strength of the forces against which we a ocontending, and to give new impulse to the popular determination to put down this rebellion.

Of the ability of our forces to sustain themselves in the entrenchments before Washington there can be little doubt. Reinforcements can be speedily sent to the National Capital, from all quarters, and the advantages which the rebels have gained by the junction of Gen. Johnson's forces with the main rebel army may be soon reversed. Meanwhile, the public must guard against too severe a reaction of feeling.

GEN. PATTERSON, who has been superseded by Gen. Banks, is an officer of the Penusylvania Volunteers, and among those who tendered their services for three months. His time has nearly expired, and a younger man has been named as his successor.

The New York Times despatch states that Gen. Patterson's column was reported to be moving down on the Winchester road with 15,000 men on Sunday, and that he was expected to join our forces immediately. He was last reported at or near Charlestown. If his column was moving to Winchester, it would seem that he must then march (without railroad) to Strasburg, and thence by rail, if there are cars, to Centroville and Manassas Gap Junction. If such are the facts he cannot be expected to join our troops immediately, es. pecially if the track has been torn up and bridges destroyed. Possibly some other road may be meant by the Winchester road.

THE ESTATES at the South owned by Northern men will doubtless be heavily taxed until the rebellion is crushed. Some stores in New Orleans belonging to a citizen of New York have recently been taxed equal to twenty-five per cent. of the annual rent in good times. The City Council of Montgomery has just passed the following order, and a similar vote will probably be passed in other Southern cities:

Resolved, That a tax be and is hereby levied on all property belonging to alien enemies living out of the Confederate States, both real and personal, aid tax to amount to five per cent. on assessed value of real estate in the city limits; on personal property consisting of negroes, a tax of \$20 on negro men, \$10 on women, \$5 on children, and where it consists of stock in corporations, a tax of eight per cent., and that the Clerk be instructed to collect said tax.

PERSONAL ITEMS. Mrs. Sigourney has taken a cottage at Newport this season.

The President bas not yet sent in to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Harvey as Minister to Portugal.

Rev. H. C. Leonard, of Waterville, editor of the Gospel Banner, has been elected Chaplain of the Maine Third Regiment of Volunteers, now in Virrinia. He possesses qualities which would render him eminently popular in such a position.

The loss of Col. John S. Slocumb, whose name is announced among the killed at the engagement at Bull's Run, will be severely felt by the troops from Rhode Island. He was an officer of great ability and experience, and served with distinctiou in several of the most brilliant actions in the Mexican war. He was an immense favorite with his men, and was one of Governor Sprague's special advisers. His brother, Samuel C. Slocumb, is the Permit Clerk at the Boston Custom House, a situation which he has held for many

The Major T. E. Rawlings of the Kentucky Light Cavalry, who was killed while on an inde-pendent scouting expedition from his camp, was not Dr. Augustus Rawlings lately connected with Frank Leslie's Paper, but a younger brother, who had formerly had business relations with both Frank Leslie's and the New York Illustrated

TRAITORS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Mr. Rayanond, of the New York Times, reports that a discovery of much significance was made at Fairfax Court House, which, if true, calls for prompt action at headquarters.

Gen. McDowell has had the Topographical Encineers under his charge employed for some weeks in preparing a very minute and accurate map of this portion of the State. It had been brought to a very high state of perfection and was particularly valuable from the fact that no good maps of this country have ever before been made. A few photographic copies of this map were made a few days since for the use of the War Department and of the officers engaged in the movement. One of these maps was found in the camp of the Palmetto Guards. Of course it could only have come there by the treachery of some person holding responsible position in our

THE SPIRIT OF OUR TROOPS. A letter received unlay from a private of the First Massachusetts Regiment, dated Centreville, on Friday, the 19th mst., thus speaks of the engagement of the previous day: "We had a hard fight yesterday aftersoon, and lost many of our gallant men, besides a number badly wounded. Some of our troops had their knapsacks shot from their backs. Col. Cowdin is well, and his praise is heard through oil ranks. He has showed that he is a noble man, unit was in the thickest of the fight throughout the entire engagement. The Massachusetts solo ers receive many compliments from their brotheis in arms from other States."

IMPORTANT DECISION. Letters from Raleigh report that the Supreme Court of North Carolina has decided the "stay law" of that State to be null and void. The judges say it is opposed to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and the Confederate States, both of which declare that no State shall pass an expost facto law, or a law impairing the obligation of con-

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S address to his army has the ring of one of Napoleon's bulletins. It is by far the most compact and spirited composition which the war has called forth, and is admirably adapted to strengthen and confirm the martial temper of his brave troops. Indeed, everything that comes from this admirable Commander, whether it be a battle or a bulletin, is perfect of its kind.

ASSERTION AND FACT. We have been confidently told that one Southerner is equal to three Northerpers in a fight. By the account given on another page of the recapture of the prize schooner, S. J. Waring, it would seem that one negro is coupl to three Southern pirates. The last assertion, unlike the first, "is down in black and

LIEUT. MAURY, when last heard from, was constructing submarine batteries at Norfolk. This is good news; for, judging by this rebel's reputation among scientific men, and his disgraceful descriton of his post at Washington, it is not the batteries, but only the maker of them, that will go off.

THE SILENT WOMAN, one of the best novels of the season, is published by Mr Burnham, No. 143 Washington street, and can be taken from Loring's up town library. The three English volumes are included in the American edition. It has proved to be the novel of the season.

BLACK REGIMENTS. If it be true, as stated by the telegraph, that one or more negro regiments are now in service in the Confederate army, there can be no further doubt that Gen. Butler' doctrine that slaves are contraband of war, must be upheld by our government.

THE ARMY WORM. Oil soapsuds has been effectually tried at New Bedford to arrest the progress of the worms which are causing such havoc in Rhode Island and portions of Bristol County. The liquid proved death to the worms wherever WAR ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Frederick 8. Hill of this city, publisher of the Frederick S. Hill of this city, publisher of the Sunday Express, has received the appointment of Master in the U.S. Navy, with rank of Lieutonant, and has been ordered to report on board the steamer Richmond, at Brooklyn.

Mr. Sanderson, of New York, who has undertaken the appervision of the bookery of some of the New York regiments, declares that he has appropriate to redesing the property of coses of

succeeded in reducing the numbers of cases of districes among our troops from twenty to two.

A war correspondent writes: "General Me-A war correspondent writes: "General Mo-Dowell and staff, like the rest of the men, sleep on the ground rolled in their blankets, and I found the General at three o'clock taking his dinner of bread and cheese, with a slice of ham, on the top of an overturned caudle box by the side of the

Chaplain Lancy, reported wounded in the bat-tle of Bull's Run, went out with the Middletown Co. A, of the 2d Connecticut Regiment, Capt. Dickerson. He was previously a City Missionary in Middletown

in Middletown.

Among Col. Pegram's men, taken prisoners by Gen. McCullen, was Dr. Atkiuson, President of Hampeten Sidney College, Ya, and a captain of a company made up of his students, and who, though a capture, is exceedingly bitter against the General Government.

the General Government.

The resignations of some twenty-five officers of the navy and about sixteen of the army have been received at the Departments of Washington within the past few weeks. Many of these have been accepted because the authorities had sufficient proof that they were not dictated by the present crisis. The extra duty rondered necessary by the war was too severe on several gentlemen, whose broken health compelled them to leave the service. Numerous "secessions" of this kind have been erroneously credited to the rebellious sentiments of the persons resigning. There is always a current list of resignations from every

army and navy.

Col. F. W. Lander, it seems, was in the battle
of Rich Mountain, Western Virginia. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes that,
while the firing was going on, "Col. Lander and
Licut. Poc, U. S. Topographical Engineer, wore
making a recouncissance. The former walked a
hundred yards up the road under fire, to a line of the enemy's cutrenchments thrown across the road, and after a sharp but swift examination, he took off his hat and bowed a polite leave to the wondering enemy. Judge Key said it was the coolest operation he ever witnessed, and he could not comprehend why the enemy had not killed the gallant soldier—whom they might have shot down with impunity."

General McClellan hampers himself with no embarrassing obligations when he receives prisoners of war; witness the following:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T OF THE OHIO, Beverly, Va., July 13, 1861. J John Pegram, Esq., styling himself Lieut. Col. P.

A. C. S.

Sir: Your communication dated yesterday, proposing the surrender as prisoners of war of the force assembled under your command, has been delivered to me. As commander of this department, I will receive you and them with the kindness due to prisoners of war, but it is not in my power to relieve you or them from any liabilities incurred by taking up arms against the United

States. I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McClellan,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'd'g Dop't.

The flight of the rebels is graphically described in the Washington Star, as follows: Sick soldiers were left in hospital with nothing

to eat; in the Quartermaster's rooms a medicine chest, the Quartermaster's mess chest, and plenty of excellent whiskey, were left; the latter was a most striking proof of a rapid flight. In the knapsacks were very precious things, such as a letter from a wife to a husband, enclosing a lock of hair from a sister to a brother, asking him to "kill a Yankee for me." There were also maps of various parts of Virginia. A letter from the camp at Huttonsville, July

13th. says: The gallant Col. Lander led the charge, and no hero could have led it better.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The New Orleans Sunday Delta of the 14th inst. advises the planters to pick their cotton and store it unseeded in pens, well covered, and abide events. If the Northern army approach, the planters are told to commit the cotton to the flames. This applies to the present cotton crop. In relation to future crops they are to prepare to reduce the product of cotton to a very low figure and devote their labor and land to other produc tions which will be needed for consumption dur thing the war, and to act on the presumption that the contest is to be a protracted one.

A writer to the Charleston Mercury of the Sch

inst., alluding to military inspections and orders, thus concludes his communication: "Most of our volunteers are actuated by the highest motives, and cheerfully perform their duties without reference to fines and punishment. But there are many who are kept to the mark by the law alone, and some have even declared that they will never go into the field again, except a battle is raging, if no penalty attaches for a refusal. Amid discouragements, who would be a volunteer

THE MARCH INTO THE SOUTH. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, Southern man, thus alludes to the march of the Federal army through Virginia:

The capture or defeat of the Confederates at the Junction will not dispose the people or govern-ment of the Confederate States to submission and nothing short of that is required by the Uniand nothing short of that is required by the On-ted States. Of course, the next demonstration will be against Richmond as the hot bed of seces-sionism and the seat of the Confederate Govern-ment and the grand camp and depot of the insurgent forces. Congress importunately demands and eagerly expects the early accomplishment of gent forces. this object. It is believed that the march of our troops will be forward, without halting, to Rich-mond. What number of troops will compose this army is not known, but it may be supposed that the force sent in advance will be sixty thousand. This will be a great undertaking, if you consider that the army is to move 130 miles through an intensely hostile country, with difficult roads, and full of armed men, and presenting masked bat-teries and ambuscades at every cross road, and at

every hill, or ravine, or forest.

Even if not delayed by skirmishes, the army could not march eighteen miles a day. The onemy will, of course, destroy the railroad and bridges, and place such obstructions as they can on the

common roads.

There is but one road by which the army can pass to Richmond—that is the old stage road through Occoquan, Dumfries, Fredericksburg, Bowling Green, and always fumous as one of the worst of the proverbially bad Virginia roads. It you consider, then, that the army is to move on a party live of road, with imperse bases are one narrow line of road, with immense baggage trains, cavalry, artillery, camp fixtures, ambu-lances, and even forage for the horses, you cannot suppose that the line will be less than twenty-five miles in length. So much exposed will it be to miles in length. So much exposed will it be to attack, that it cannot be expected to reach Richmond without great loss. This immense train will have to pass the Rappahannock, and the Mattapony, and the Pamunky rivers, at points not fordable, and delay will be occasioned by the construction of bridges or rafts.

The enterprise will be aided by an advance from Fortres Monroe of Federal troops up the peninsula between York and James rivers, or hy

peninsula between York and James rivers, or by transports up York River to West Point, where there is a good road of twenty miles to Richmond. If the Federal Government call out half a million men, as is proposed, it is probable that at least half of them will, if necessary, be employed in the capture of Richmond. After Richmond comes Memphis, and it is yet in doubt which of the two cities is to be chosen by the Confederate Government as their permanent seat of Government The United States Government appears to be determined to occupy both of these before next

ORDER ABOUT PRISONERS, &c. The follow-

This officer of the o lirects that officers report to this office the names and residence of all prisoners that may be hereafter taken and released upon their oath of allegiance to the United States. In like manner offlcers will report the names and residences of all prisoners who have been taken and released upon their oath of allegiance to the United States previous to this date.

nd. Chaplains appointed to Volunteer Regiments in accordance with General Orders No. 15, current stries, from the War Department, will, in all cases, be duly mustered into the service, in the ame manner as prescribed for commissioned of-

ficers.

Third. Volunteer regiments about to be discharged will be returned to the States in which they were raised in time to be there mustered out at the expiration of their service. Fourth. First Lieut. J. E. Slaughter, 1st Artillery, having left his regiment without authority, and being now in arms against the Government of the United States, is dismissed from the army,

of the Office Glates, is dishinsed from the army, to date from May 14, 1861.

Fifth. Second Lieut. John M. Kerr, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, having overstayed his leave of absence, and failed to report to this office, is drawned from the wills of the Army. dropped from the rolls of the Army.

L. THOMAS, Adj. General. By order. A REBEL PULVERIZER. One of the guns accompanying McDowell's column is called "Long Tom." It will "throw things" six miles.

JEFF. DAVIS sent his message to the Rebel Congress, which met at Richmond on Saturday. A summary of portions have been sent by telegraph via New Orleans, and published in the Boston papers this morning. We have room tonight for only the following extracts from the

synopsis: Mr. Davis states that his inaugural called attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy, and that it is now only necessary to call attention to such facts as have occurred during the recess, each to patters concerned with the nublic defence nd to matters connected with the public de He congratulates Congress on the accession to the Confeder cy of other equally sovereign States. It was occured advisable to remove the archives

of the several departments to Richmond, to which place Congress had already moved the seat of government.

\* \* \* \* \*

The rapid progress of the last few months has stripped the veil behind which the true policy at d purposes of Mr. Lincoln's government had and purposes of Mr. Lincoln's government had been previously concealed, and they are now fully ryealed. The message of their President, the action of their Congress during its present session, confess the meentum of subjugating the second States by war, a folly which is only equalled by states by war, a long which is only equated by its wickedness—a war by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result. Whilst its dire calamites cannot be avoided by us, they will full with redoubled severity on themselves. \* \*

The message recapitulates the facts concerning the organization of the Confederate States, and reviews President Lincoln's message in regard to Fort Sumter. He then proceeds: Mr. Lincoln expresses concern that some for

eign pations have so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of the Union probable. He abandons further disguise and proses to make the contest short and decisive, and confesses that even an increased force is dem unlead. The enormous preparations are a distinct avowal that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation, and are compelled to abandon the pretense of dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrection, and driven the acknowledgment that the Union is dissolved. They recognize the separate existence of the Confederate States by indirection—by embargo and blockade—by which all communication between the two is cut off. They repudiated the foolish idea that the inhabitants of the Confederacy are still cirizens of the United States, for they are now waging an indiscriminate war upon thom with a savage ferocity unknown to indeen civilization.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

Taylor's mission to Washington was to proconfesses that even an increased force is de-

ization. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Tuylor's mission to Washington was to propose an exchange of the prisoners taken on the privateer Savannah, and to inform Mr. Lincoln that we are determined to check all barbaritie on prisoners of war by such retaliation as will effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. Lincoln's promised reply has not yet been received. Reference is made to the peculiar position ex-isting between the Confederate Government and the States usually termed border slave States, which, the message says, cannot be properly withheld from notice. Our people are animated by the sentiments toward the inhabitants of those States which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies or to authoriz hostilities against them. That a large portion of the people of those States regard us as brethren, and if unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of this civil authority and developing of martial law would some of them armies, the surversion of this civil authority and declaration of martial law, would, some of them at least, joyfully unite with us. But that they are with almost entire unanimity opposed to the prosecution of the war urged squinst us, is a fact of which daily recurring events warrants the as

sertion.
The President of the United States, in refusing to recognize those of our late sister States who re-frained from an attack upon us, justifies his refu-sal by the resertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Coustitution. This new constitutional ralation between the States and the general govern-ment is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the message that the Executive possesses the power of suspending the writ of habous corpus, and of delegating that power to military com-manders at discretion. Both these propositions chaim respect equal to that which is felt for an additional statement of opinion in the same pa-per; that it is proper in order to execute the laws; that the single law made to meet the extreme tenderness of citizens for liberty; that prac tically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have ferever severed our connection with a government that thus tramples upon all principles of Constitutional

thus tramples upon all principles of Constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be paraded.

Our operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy, which, heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted upon by the United States. The forces hitherto raised have proved ample for the defence of the States which originally organized the Confederacy. With the exception of those fortified islands, whose defence is effectively aided by a prepondercy. With the exception of those fortified islands, whose defence is effectively aided by a preponderation of naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of those States. These forces must, however, necessarily prove inadequate, on account of the invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding The message refers to the crops, which are the

most abundant in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption.

Our citizens manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, and their substriptions to the loan proposed by the government cannot fall short of fifty million dollars, and will probably largely exceed that sum. probably largely exceed that sum.

CARE OF THE SOLDIERS. A correspondent of the Gloucester Telegraph, having a son in the 17th Regiment, encamped at Lynnfield, hearing complaints as to rations, visited his son to learn the facts. He spent a day and night in camp and

The empty hospital, the well ordered tents, the well stocked commissary, in which lay huge tubs of nice corned beef, (not salt junk,) rump steaks on ice, fat bacon, piles of white loaves of the bes on tee, the bacon, plies of white loaves of the oest quality, nice hard bread, pure coffice and tea, beans and peas, and vegetables of every description, testified to the good living and satisfied condition of the troops. I took breakfast, dinner and supper with them, in which were furnished net only good and substantial meals, but also all the little fixings which garnish and cke out the table and the ac petite. Everything about the camp appears well regulated—well conducted, and the 17th Regiment promises to begin its usefulness early, by exhibiting exemplary conduct and inviting situations.

These are the rations furnished by the Commis sary General to all the encampments.

MILITARY. Large numbers of the Third and Fourth Regiments left for their homes on Saturday afternoon, but returned this morning. The Third Regiment will be mustered out of service this evening, and leave Long Island tomorrow fore-

The two regiments encamped at Lynnfield will be mustered into the United States service by Capt. Marshall, today. One of these regiments is nearly up to the army standard in point of

MUSICAL. Miss Adelaide Phillips is in London, and will probably obtain engagements at some of the European theatres. Mme. Colson has been engaged for the next

season at La Scala, Milan. Mme. Fabbri, according to last accounts, was making a concert tour through the British provinces.

WAR WIT. The Only Trotter that can Beat Goy, Jackson How Jeff. Davis Impresses the Southern People

Into the army.

A Good Thing for the Flying Army of the South.
That it has such big "wings" and so small a The Ruling Passion. The rebels seem to have made their stand at Bull's Run, because the very

sound of the word has a fascination for them.

Gen. Scott's Reason for Shutting Down on the
Washington Correspondents. Evil communications corrupt good manners. Political Liberality. The entire North, without distinction of party, are in favor of making the largest "Advances to Richmond" toward the Capital of the Confederacy and with unlimited

credit to all concerned. Young Zouaves' Nursery Rhyme.

Patterson, Patterson, Lincolu's man,
Pat the rebels as fast as you can;
Pat 'em and prick 'em, and brand 'em with "3

And that will just do for Lincoln and me.

T. Y. Jouden.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION will hold its thirty-second annual meeting in Brat-tleboro', Vt., on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of August. Lectures will be delivered by Hon. An Son Smyth, State Commissioner of Schools of Ohio; Rev. Calvin Peaso, D. D., President of Vermont University; Prof. North of Hamilton Collego, New York; H. E. Sawyer, Lowis B. Munroe, D. G. Moore, and T. D. Adams, Esqs. A number of important topics will also be presented for discussion. for discussion. Ladies attending the meeting will be welcomed to the hospitalities of the citizens of Brattleboro'.

-The igil where John Brown was imprisoned and the scone of his execution, are constantly visited by our volunteers.

BY TELEGRAPH

BOSTOM DAILY RYBHIDG TRANSCRIPT.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT BATTLE AT BULL'S CREEK.

Reauregard's and Johnson's Forces United.

GENERAL MeDOWELL'S WHOLE ARMY ENGAGED.

The Rebel Force Twice as Large as the National.

Fearful Loss Life.

THE MASS. FIRST REGI-MENT IN FRONT.

BRAVERY OF THE ZOUAVES.

DEATH OF THEIR COMMANDER.

Advance of Gen. Patterson.

New York, 22d. A Washington despatch to the Herald states that Manassas Junction was supplied with water from Bull's Run Greek, which would soon be cut off, leaving the rebel cavalry without water.

It is reported that Ellsworth's Zouaves met the Louisiana Zouaves and routed them and took their colors; also that the 69th N. Y. regiment stripped to the skin except parts, and pitched into the fight regardless of fatigue or personal safety.

General McDowell telegraphs (says the Herald) that the enemy was completely routed from Bull's Run, retreating toward Manassus, leaving their batteries in possession of our forces. The rebels were driven back inch by inch, leaving their dad on the field

their dead on the field.

The loss of life on both sides is frightful. The whole force of both sides is said to have been en-

eaged, Gen. Johnston having joined Beauregard's army, thus swelling the enemy's force to 70,000 The Herald's correspondent reports that he was on the buttle field, and when he left the rebels

were flying in vast numbers.

Licut. Col. J. J. Porter with a flag of truce was fired on by the rebels. He was endeavoring to obtain the body of Lieut. Smith of the 1st Mass. regiment.
The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the Union

J. ff. Davis is said to be at Manassas Junction. Col. Cowdin's 1st Massachusetts Regiment was fired on by the rebel pickets several times Sauday while sleeping in the road on their arms. The 1st men were in the advance.

The Editor of the Times telegraphs from Centreville, dating his despatch Washington, midnight. He says the battle was one of the severest ever fought on this Continent. Up to 2 o'clock our troops had driven the enemy through a distance of two miles, and are now in possession of

the field of battle.

The enemy fell back from one position to another equally strong, and every point was freshly reinforced, therefore certainly doubled

The Fire Zouaves were terribly cut up. While drawn up to make the attack, they were assailed by a masked battery, with a strong support on their flank, and forced to break. It is stated that both Col. Farnham and Lieut. Col. Gregier were killed. Col. Slocum of the 2d

Rhode Island, and Capt. Towers of the 1st Rhode Island, were killed. Major Ballou, of the 2d Rhode Island, was severely wounded on the head and thigh by a cannon ball. Governor Sprague had a horse shot under him.

The Times despatch states that General Patterson's column ray reported to be moving down son's column was reported to be moving down on the Winchester road with 15,000 on Sunday. He was expected to join our forces immediately.

Eleven thousand troops left Alexandria Sunday The Tribune's despatch gives a full report of the

movements.

The main body of Infantry started from Centreville at 21 o'clock in the morning. They four hours and a half passing a given point. Hunter's division of 5000 moved to the right. The centre column of 30,000 was to march toward Manassas direct. The latter marched to Bull's Run, when the bridge which had been mined Here Gen. McDowell mounted and joined his

Canonading had commenced on the left at S o'clock, gradually extending along the whole line.

The head of the centre column turned to the right of the bridge, but did not attempt to cross under the heavy canonading. About 1 o'clock the cen-tre column moved to the right and joined the right wing and crossed at the turnpike bridge, which had been seized the night before by our which had been seized the highe before by our troops by flenking and capturing the battery there. The left column still kept up the point by occasional cannonading, while 1000 Maine lumbermen cut a road through the dense woods, and Col. Heintzelman's division marched to cut off

communication by rail to Richmond.

Ile carried the heights and did terrible execu-At one o'clock six points were strongly attacked and heavy cannonading geing on at all of them. The rebels retreated slowly and stubbornly during the whole engagement.

Volleys of muskerry could be heard, lasting an hour and toy minutes. The prelibery however.

hour and ten minutes. The artillery, however, bore the brunt of the battle, doing terrible execution. The gunners suffered severely.

When the army left Centreville a bald Eagle soared over our columns, wheeled and slowly flew towards the North.

It is stated that Beauregard sent a flag of truce to Gen. McDowell, but the latter refused to receive it, saying he would accept nothing but un-conditional surrender.

The 1st and 2d Brigades of Hunter's division,

about noon made an attack, and being strength-ened by the 3d Brigade, drove into the woods, where there was a desperate fight, but ours were Schenck's brigade from the centre column made a movement to the front, and while the 1st Ohio was in the field in line of battle, the 2d Ohio immediately behind them at the edge of the woods, a 2d New York with the Connecticut regiment were preparing to form. A concealed battery, from a deep trench completely hiding the guns

commenced a rapid fire with shell, grape and cannister. Our men threw themselves on their faces, and eight only were wounded. The robels bayonetted the wounded soldiers, and in some instances stripped and tied them to trees. In the course of the battle Ellsworth's Zouaves charged and turned the rebel cavalry, but with great loss.

Some set our less at 2000, but this is conjecture.

Collector Goodrich of Boston was at Bull's Run in the morning.

It is not considered certain that the whole of ohnston's command has joined Beauregard.
The escaped Connecticut man states that on Thursday, when the Mass. 1st were extended to the left of the enemy's entrenchments, both were unaware of the other's presence, but on discovery the rebels sprung to arms. Somebody crying out "Hold!" the rebels inquired "Who are you?" In response to the Mass, 1st, the rebels re-

large number of commissioned officers were

olled, "damn you, you are just the men we want is shoot," and then fired.

One man received a number of balls, foll dead and rolled into their entrenchments, where the victors backed him to pieces with sabres. They battered one or two others over their heads and faces with the butts of their muskets, and there is now one in the hospital with his face cut to pieces in this manner.

ATTACKS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST. Louisville, 21st. The attack on the battery at Hatteras by the Wabash is confirmed. It is also stated that an attack was made on the Oregon in-let and the rebels shelled out. Commodere Mer-win has transferred his pennant to the Colorado. The Knoxville Whig withdraws the name of Twiggs and hoists that of Poik, for Governor of DISASTROUS REPULSE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

Retreat Toward Alexandria

LOSS OF CANNON.

GREAT ALARM AT WASHING-TON.

Washington, 22d. Our troops, after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory, were event-ually repulsed and commenced a retreat on Washington in good order, with the rear well Covered by a good column.
Our loss was 2500 to 3000. The fortifications around Washington are being strongly reinforced

SECOND DESPATCH.

Washington, 22d. It is reported that late yesterday atternoon, after the rebels had been driven from their stronghold at the Run, they were reinforced by Gen. Johnson, when the Union army was attacked and driven in disorder from the

The rebel army numbered 90,000. THIRD DESPATCH. Washington, 22d. After the latest information was received from Contreville at half-past 7 last

night a series of events took place in the intensess

degree disastrous.
Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army, and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.
The carnage is tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours it is represented as frightful. We were advancing and taking their batteries gradually but surely, and driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took command, and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred, and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to be the stood of the contraction of th

make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or at Fairfax Court House. Gen. McDowell intended to make another stan at Fairfax Court House, but our forces being in full retreat, he could not accomplish his object. Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encompnents. A portion of them returned to them, but a still larger portion came inside of the enterenchments.

trenchments.

A large number of our troops on their retreat tell by the wayside from exhaustion, and scattered along the entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run to Cen-treville was strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of our troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate

their travel Gen. McDowell was in the rear in the retreat, exerting himself to rally the men, but with only partial effect. The latter part of the army is said partial effect. The factor part of the army is said to have made their retreat in good order. Gen. McDowell was completely exhaushed, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's state-ment, of about 30,000, including a large number of cavalry. He further says that owing to reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men. According to the statement of two Fire Zouaves they have only about 200 men left from the slaughter, while the 69th and other regiments frightfully suffered in killed and wounded.

The number killed cannot now be known.

Sherman's, Carlisle's, Griffin's and the West

Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight siege 32 rifled cannon, the latter being too cumbrous to remove, fell into their hands. They vere two niles the other side of Centreville Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centreville hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed by Surgeon F. II

The panic was so great, that the attempt to rally the troops at Centreville was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there, our troops could have been reinforced, and much dis aster prevented.

Gen. McDowell was thus foiled in his well-ar-

Hamilton.

ranged plans.
It is presumed that all the provision trains belonging to the United States were saved. Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident. doned. Large droves of cattle were saved by be ing driven back in advance of the retreat.
It is supposed here today that General Mans

field will take command of the fortifications of the other side of the river, which are able, it is said by military engineers, to hold them against any force the enemy may bring against them.

Large cannon and mortars are being rapidly ent over and mounted.

sent over and mounted.

An officer just from Virginia at half-past 10 o'clock reports the road from Centreville to the Potomac strewed with stragglers. The troops are resuming occupation of the for-tifications and entrenchments on the line of the

Col. Marston, of the New Hampshire regiment

reached here this morning. He was wounded.

Col. Heintzelman was also wounded, in the wrist.

In addition to those reported yesterday as killed, it is said Capt. McCook, brother of Col. McCook, of Ohio, and Col. Wilcox are killed.

The city this morning is in most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered en-quiring the latest news, Wagons are continually arriving, bringing in the dead and wounded.

Sridiers are relating to greedy listeners the de-plorable events of last night and early this morn-ng. The feeling is awfully distressing. ing. The feeling is awfully distressing.

Both the telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended today to the public. The greatest alarm exists throughout the

city, especially among the ladies. New York, 22d. There is the most intense excitement in this city.

Immense and excited crowds are around the newspaper offices and revenge is stamped on every countenance.
The following is from Richmond, Sunday, via

New Orleans, today: The fight commenced near Manassas at four clock, and became general about noon.

It continued until about 7 o'clock, when the ederals retired leaving us in possession of the

Sherman's battery of Light Artillery was taken. t was a terrible battle, with great slaughter on oth sides.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

New Entreuchments at Sewall's Point.

Newport News and Camp Hamilton today. Sun-day excursions from Washington to Old Point are ecoming popular. ont Regiment moves on Tuesday next. Their time expires early in August.

Max Weber's regiment and the remaining Mas-

Fortress Fonroe, 21st. Parades were held at

sachusetts regiment will be paid off tomorrow.

Col. Baker is at Old Point. The rebels are active at Sewall's Point, and new entrenchments can be seen. It is unfortunate that they were not driven from that point. A powerful battery of field artillery will soon be ready at Old Point for active operations. It is ascertained that slaveholders in the vicinity have committed many atrocious acts of cruelty or laves who will not accompany their masters

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT BATTLE. Louisville, 21st. A special despatch to the Nashville Union from Manassas 18th, says at the

ght at Bull's Run Gen. Beauregard con and that the enemy were repulsed three times in great confusion and loss. The Washington artillery of New Orleans, with 7 guns, engaged Sherman's battery of 15 guns, nd after making the latter change their position fifteen times, silenced and forced them to retire Large quantities of arms were taken. Our loss

NEW YORK, 22d. THE WEATHER is clear and pleasant; wind

is trifling. Major Harrison and two privates were killed. Captains Dulaney, Chitman and three privates were wounded. A Federal officer of high

rank was killed, and \$700 in gold taken from his

BRITISH VESSEL STOPPED (BY A PRI-

New York, 22d. British schooner Tevict, from New York, 22d. British schooner Toylot, from Nassau, reports that off Hatters 19th was chased by a pirate schooner, who fired a shot twice, when she hove to, but was allowed to proceed after ascertaining her nationality, &c. 910 was a pilot-boat, about 60 feet long, painted a deep lead color, copper bottom, with no name. She had 30 men and a long gain smidships. The Teviot also reports &c. a steamer off Hole in the Wall, which made for us, but afterwards shaped her course for Hole in the Wall. Hole in the Wall.

spoken, in a former paper, of two items, in which, in our judgment, Boston is in advance of Philadelphia. Some points may now be named in which Philadelphia is preferable; for now, as formerly, Jupiter does not confer all good upon one person, nor upon one city. Philadelphia has a great advantage over Boston as it respects her streets. Had the men who laid out or first settled Boston possessed that fair sightedness which William Penn had. Boston would have been a much more pleasant city, and business would have been transacted with much greater ease and facility, than is the case at the present, and vast sums of money which have been expended in straightening and widening streets, saved. Peno's plan, like Nimrod's of old, from the first, was to locate a city. With this view he selected a place where good building land was plenty. He laid out his city in squares like a checker-board, and, hence, no money has ever been spent to widen streets and no inconvenience experienced in transacting business from crowded lanes and narrow streets with sharp angles.

Philadelphia presents a splendid view now, as her horse railroads can run on almost every street crossing each other's track at right angles, running up one, and down the next street, except upon Market and such which being very wide, are furnished with a double track.

Boston has but poor facilities for accommoda tion by travelling in horse cars when compared with Philadelphia. For seven cents, by an exchange ticket, one can go to any part of of that great city.

Another advantage which Philadelphia possesses over Boston is the cheapness of her lands, It covers a vast territory of some seventeen miles in length and from one to eight miles in width; so that as the city stretches out, every man can have his house and yard or garden. The houses, of course, are generally smaller as you recede from the centre of the city and of business, and they rarely contain more than one family each. This cannot be the case in Boston, as land is higher and the houses are usually larger. Consequently, so far as houses are concerned, Philadelphia is a better residence for the poor than Bos-

The same is the case as it respects living. Coal, flour and meat are cheaper in Philadelphia than they are in Boston. But apples, butter and cheese are quite as high there as in Boston. Strawberries, cherries, and some other fruits are more abundant there, and, consequently cheaper than in Boston. Both are healthy cities, and one can scarcely

tell which is the more healthy. There is more consumption and neuralgia in Boston than in Philadelphia; and more debility and bilious derangement in Philadelphia than in Boston. Boston is more composed of one nation, the

descendants of the Puritans. Philadelphia of nu-

merous nations and tongues. Philadelphia was for many years the cleanest city of any magnitude in America; but, for three or four years past, it has depreciated in cleanliness. Boston now excels Philadelphia in respect to clean streets. Boston has an advantage over Philadelphia in the fact that all the drains of the former run under ground; all of the latter above ground. It is

not only unhealthy to have so much dirty water

being constantly evaporated; but, these outside

drains are a great zuisance, especially to the ladies with their present long and fully developed costumo. It is there every day, as it is in Boston on a rainy day; these long dresses may be seen bedrabbled with none of the cleanest kind of mud. Some effort has been made to construct these drains so as to carry off the dirty water underground, as is the case in Boston; but, as Philadel phia is so largely composed of Quakers, Germans, and Scotch, who rarely change from the habits

It must, however, come at some future day. Another very obnoxious custom in Philadelphia s washing the sidewalks all day, or rather every hour in the day. They have an abundance of the Schuylkill water, and, in this respect, use it so freely that no one can walk the streets with thin shoes without wet feet and a muddy dress. It resembles Boston as it was the season after the Cochituate water was introduced-everywhere flooded with it. A police regulation that all washing of sidewalks should be done early in the morning would at once correct this matter.

Vankee invention

fore they adopt such a

Philadelphia has no herse-cars running through her streets on Sunday. In this she is a more strict observer of the Sabbath than Boston, though it is at great inconvenience to those who wish to visit distant parts of the city on the Sabbath.

THE REBELLION. I look upon this country with its institutions as the Eden of the world, the paradise of the Universe. [A. H. Stephens. This cloquent eulogium occurs in a speech de livered not long since by one who is regarded as the intellectual chief of the South. These words had hardly become cold, when he joined a party whose avowed object was, and is, to turn thi "Eden" into a bear-garden. This fact affords a striking illustration of the impotency of mere intellect in sustaining its integrity when exposed to temptation; and it should be a warning to every voter in the North to scrutinize very closely the qualifications of those who may be proposed for governors or legislators, and not be led away

by imposing declamation.

Southern oratory is like their character, flashy. In discussing important topics they pay little regard to mathematical accuracy of statement, and are strangers to the use of the "crushing logic" of a Webster or a Parsons. Their forte is fluen cy of speech, with few or no elements of conviction in it. Their intellect plays an inferior part when danger threatens. It comes to almost nothing in the face of moral influence, which is the nurse of manly thought and practical sense. The editorials in the southern papers for many months past prove that their people are satisfied with words, words, (and blackguard at that), and that the habit of close reasoning is as distasteful to them as it is impossible. The South that so fiercely denounces the prowess of the North. will soon realize that there is a great difference between controlling slaves and subjugating freemen; and furthermore, she will be compelled to acknowledge that the rod of the Puritan enchanter is still unbroken; and can summon sages to council, and hosts to battle. W. P. P.

THE INDIANA TROOPS AND BUENA VISTA. The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, commenting upon the recent Union victories in Western Vir-

ginia, says: There is one observable circumstances about these recent skirmishes and battles out near the mountains, and that is, that the Indiana boys have not forgotten Buena Vista and the disparaging utterances of Jeff. Davis concerning them aging attenders of sense of the parameters of the sense o They are ugly customers to fall in with.

& Co. have received the July No. of this superb quarto, filled with gems of art. The three large steel engravings are-"Dover," from a picture by G. Chambers; "The Goddess of Discord," from a picture by Turner, and "The Fountain Nymph," from the exquisite statue of J. S. Westmacott. This No. contains Lassing's 18th part, giving the scenery of the Hudson to Sunnyside, the late residence of Washington Irving. The wood engrayings are all very fine.

LONDON ART JOURNAL. Messrs. A. Williams

NOTES AND QUERIES. Mr. Editor: Permi me to ask for information, through your colum regarding the ancient use of the letters U and In books published some two centuries and a his ago, there is a strange substitution of one for the other which I cannot barmonize with any rule neither can I ascertain, from any of the literal whom I have questioned, the cause or the period of introduction of the change to our present us of inem. I select the following words from trial printed in 1599: Vuiversitie, vpon, vneg rupted, discouered, vrged, marvel, euon, ven every, divinity, evident, fauour, vsed, given, pra PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON. We have

videth, selves, have, evil, divill, devill. As a general rule the V is used when follows by a consonant, the U when followed by a vowe and the V is used to begin a syllable; but this not constant. For instance, given and even a almost identical, vet U is used in the one and y in the other. I find very and every on the same page, evident and evil and provideth. Stringa still. I find both divill and devill. Vniverstry and discovered have both the syllable ver in similar

The older dictionaries, too, have V precedure U in the alphabet. I find nowhere any explantion of these matters, and have inquired in vail Can any of your readers give any information of the subject?

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE. A gentleman wh isited this noted place last week reports that the village consists of only a few dilapidated build. ings, a juil and court-house. The latter is of brick, two stories high, and only about thirty. five by forty-five feet in size. The jail is a shabin concern. The buildings in the place were est mated by a party of Northern visiters to be wont ive or six thousand dollars. Our informant doubts whether there exists in New Englands single village which shows such a picture of neg ligence and desolation as this Virginia village preeents.

THE LOST FOUND. The child of Mr. Gorman, THE LOST FOUND. The child of Mr. Gorman of Danvers, advertised in the last Register, we found by her father on Thursday morning, aline and sound asleep, in a field of oats, within an eighth of a mile from the house. She had been exposed without food two nights and a day, and some of the searching party had passed within five feet of her the day before. On the first night the rain fell in torrents and her preservation is wonderful. [Salem Register, 23d.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS. The annual examination of the Hancock School took place at the Hancock Schoolhouse this forenoon. The large hall in the upper story of the building was filled by the paronu and friends of the pupils. Classes in grammar, geography, arithmetic and history, were subjected to rigid acrutiny as to their proficiency in these brauch es. And in addition, music, declamation and dislogue, (in which the parts were well sustained,) repdered the exhibition of an interesting character.

The exhibition of the Wells School, (for Girls) on Blossom street, also took place this forencon. The exercises were quite varied, consisting of prayen, reading by members of different classes, several patriotic songs, dialogues, introductory and valedic-tory addresses, hymn (America) in which the audience joined, and presentation of medals and diplomas. The performances were very creditable, and gave much satisfaction to a crowded audience. The Master, Mr. Reuben Swan, was presented with a handsomely bound copy of Rogers and Campbell by the senior class.

The Winthrop School, corner of Tremont and Eliot streets, likewise had its exhibition this forenoon. The exercises were held in the fine large hall in the upper story of the building, which was packed with a deeply-interested audience. The young misses of the school were very tastefully dressed, and presented an appearance altogether worthy of the occasion, gratifying alike to teachers and friends. The programme consisted of 29 sepa rate exercises, comprising singing, reading, history, geography, grammar, compositions, a valedictory ode, and the distribution of medals and diplomas Several of the performances were of a remarkably scholarly character, and the school altogether ex bibited an advanced stage of progress. Mr. Robert Swan, the Master, was presented with a fine picture of Rosa Bonheur by the graduating class. The following is a list of the recipients of Franklin and City Medals at Schools which held their ex-

hibitions today. Several of these do not take place until this afternoon: Addars School. Franklin Medals—Honry L. Morse, Thomas O'Brien, J. H. S. Peareon. City Medals— Addie M. Googius, Fannie H. Turner, Clara Rob-bins, Deborah P. Marston, Lizzie A. Turner, Sarak

A. Cook.

Chapman School. Franklin Medals—John E Fall,
John S. White, Lawrence P. McCarty. City Medals

Grace M. Hawkins, Mary J. Butler, Ella M. Day,
Harriotte A. Eager, Sarna S. Thompson.

Hancock School. City Medals—Lucy O. Fessenden, Miriam F. Cutter. Harriet M. Doolittle, Emma O. Curtis, Charlotte V. Albee, Mary Jane Miller
Louise E. Leen, Mary E. Forristail, Catharline L.

McClellan, Catharine M. L. Harris, Veronica B. MoDonough, Harriet M. Atwood, Sarah Jane Porter.

Lyman School. City Medals—Parmeth J. Wood,
Mary Jane McLeau. Franklin—Ellish Baker, Jr.

James C. Read, James J. Donaldson, Henry H.

Hall. and customs of their fathers, it will be a long time

James C. Read, James J. Donaldson, Henry H. Hall.

Wells School. City Medals—Adolaide A. Ayers, Josephine N. Bragg, Mary Dale, Annie L. Darling, Amelia J. Laster, Henrietta J. Ruggles, Helen B. Walker, Evelina V. Williams.

Winthrop School. City Medals—Alice F. Beck, Jennie K. F. Boltcher, Emma J. Brigham, Eliza A. Bingers. Harriet M. Grant, Martha F. Gilbert, Mary A. Ingall, Caroline F. Jackman, Carrie C. Mullen, Emma E. Peters, Emily W. Preston, Sarah B. Root, Elizabeth B. Swan, Rebecca J. Thompson, Maria C. Weeks, Adelaide U. Wood.

MAN KILLED AT THE NAVY YARD. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Wm. C. Berry, who was engaged upon the frigate Cumberland, repairing in the Dry Dock at Charlestown Navy Yard, fell a distance of some thirty feet, striking upon the back of his head, and causing death in about ton minutes. He was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children at No. 65 Bartlett street, Charlestown.

FREMONT ENVELOPES. A very neat Union en-

velope, and paper to match, with a likeness of Gen.

Fremont, and motto by J. G. Whittier, suitable to the present time, is published from an elegantly-en-

graved steel plate, this day, by E. A. Teulon, Card Engraver, 284 Washington street. It is one of the best things yet offered to the public. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Bryant's popular company of Minetrels commence an engagement at the Boston Museum this evening. The company is large and its role contains first-class talent of various kinds. Our people know something of the merits of

the performers, many of them having already appeared in our city. The programme for this evening is rich in song, dance, jocosity and burlesque. RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. Lawrence Doyle was run over on the Boston and Worcester Ruilroad by the Brookline train, Saturday afternoon, and had one of his arms broken. He was sent to the Hospital by Mr. Twichell, President of the road.

David B. Johnson fell from the platform of a car on the Eastern Railroad, Saturday afternoon, and cut his head severely. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

THE WEATHER has been very pleasant since Saturday. Yesterday was a charming day, with a fresh westerly breeze, which continues today. At sunrise the thermometer stood at 61 degrees, at noon 77. Sky clear.

-The Louisville Chief of Police, thinking no doubt that political songs are calculated to incite tumults, has forbidden the singing of the national airs. There is comfort for Baltimore in this fact. - It is only within a few days that the ice has been cleared away so that boats could approach Superior

City, situated at the head of Lake Superior. - The New Bedford pilot boat Light Foot brought in four swordfish on Friday, one of which weighed about 500 pounds. - Some excitement was created in Baltimore' on Saturday afternoon by the appearance of a well-dressed lady, wearing a secession rosette, with the

handle of a pearl-mounted poignard peoping from beneath her vestment. Soldiers have lately snatched rebel emblems from the breasts of rebel ladies as they walked the streets, and this lady seemed prepared and determined to defend herself. Union ladies wear their favorite badges without molestation - The schooner Harvest Home, of Gloucester, was ran into by a steamer while on George's, last week. She was sailing at the time, and was struck too far forward for serious damage. The steamer did not

stop to render assistance, had it been required, but kept on her course. It was a narrow escape. - The Cunard fleet is composed of thirty steamer having a carrying power in the aggregate of 45,445 ons, impelled by steam power of Three new steamers are on the stocks. All the fleet except seven are built of iron.

CITY NOTICES.

THE HIPPOPOTANUS. The desire to see this wonderful animal is so general with all classes of our citizens that he will remain on exhibition at 381 Washington street another week. Thousands gratified their curiosity by at-tending the exhibition last week.

Secretary Cameron to-day, in company with Col. Secretary Cameron to-day, in company with Col. Scott of the Military Railway, paid a visit to Centreville and reviewed several brigades. He returned to Washington this evening.

At the hour of writing, Captain Griffith's battery is moving up the Manassas road, probably to the position on the hill.

tile position on the bill.

Important from Centreville—The Enemy Out flanked—A General Battle Imminent.

FARFAX Court House, July 21.—The following despatch has just been received:

CENTREVILLE, July 21st A. M.

We have successfully outlanked the enemy. At half past 2 o'clock this morning the various Regiments about Centreville were formed for a march.

There was no reply from the enemy and the advance moved on. At General McDowell's head quaters, three miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Captain Alexander, of the Eggineer Corps, and who has inspected the country minutely in previous reconnoisance, and to whom, in great measure, the plan of the campnign is due.

A general battle is expected to day or to morrow, and which will probably decide the fate of the whole campaign. If Juhnston has not yet formed a junction with Beauregard, he will be entirely cut off by this manueuvrs and thrown back upon the mountains, his army utterly demoralized, and probably Itall into the hands of General McClellan who is advancing beyond the Blue Ridge, and if be bars formed a junction with General Beauregard, it opens our communication with Patterson's column, and thus reinforced, the Federal army can crusb out opposition. If we are driven back, the army can retreat upon Centreville, and keep open communications with Washington.

If Beauregard remains where be is, his communications with Washington.

If Beauregard remains where be is, his communications with Washington.

If Beauregard remains where be is, his communications with Washington.

If Beauregard remains where be is, his communications with Washington.

The opid and the army moved to the right to avoid a with every success; and that it required but the reserve of General Tyler's division to push on to Almississippis oldidre was taken prisoner by private Habstooke. The with said that the reserve of General Tyler's division to push on to Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor, a cousin of Roger A. Prvor. He was captured with his horse as be by accident rode within the bard hard out to Brigadier Quartermaster Tryor, a cousin of Roger A. Prvor. He was captured with his horse as be by accident rode within ansated his being the distribution out lices. He discovered himself by remarki

all before them.

They found that the Confederate had abandoned They found that the Confederate had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 65th regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Licut.-Colonel was among those first killed.

Ellsworth's Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited as ault on the batterier, at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had bemmed in the enemy en-

of Perryville camp, Bull's Run to the left. At Government of the foreign was heard fired by the 32 pound rifled campon sent ab-ad to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road.

There was no reply from the enemy and the advance mixed on. At General McDowell's head was compared by the reserve of General Tyler's division to push on to

ANOTHER STATEMENT. BULL RUN BATTERY CAPTURED AND RECAPTURED.

here. | The Cuba is one of the | vessels captured off the

[The Cuba is one of the vessels captured off the coast of Cuba by the privateer Sunter on the 6th instant.—Reporter.]

\*\*ADDITIONAL FROM CALIFORNIA.\*\*
FORT KEARNEY, July 18.—The overland express, with dates to the fourth inst., furnishes the following additional intelligence:

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The first daily overland mail coach started from Placerville, escorted out of town by an immense concourse of citizens, with bands of music and cannon firing. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags. There were six bags of the letter mail and twenty-eight bags of newspapers—in all weighing 1,776 pounds.

Business is suspended throughout the State today, and our national anniversary receives the homege of a people devoted to the Union.

There never was such a display of flags and so many manifestations of particism, in all appropriate, at any previous anniversary. Nearly all the churches of San Francisco have run up the Stars and Stripes during the week, to remain up till the war is ended.

For several evenings past a magnificent comet has been visible about 14 degrees west of the north star, with the tail extending across the heavens more than 90 degrees. In many respects it resembles the comet of 1858, with a very much larger nucleus,

On Friday and Saturday of last week Governor

rested Mr. Smith for having a revolver drawn upon him, but upon being arraigned before a Justice he was released.

Rowdy Soldiesson the Normann Gentral Cars—They Mistake their Man—Superintendent Clarke Corrects their Error.—The passenger train which arrived at Caivert street station on Saturday, at noon, brought thirty-two soldiers, members of the New York Tammany regiment, Col. Kennedy, who were left behind at different railroad stations between New York city and Harrisburg. When their regiment came on, these men left the cars at different stations, and were too drunk to get on again; consequently, they were compelled to wait for the next train. When the regiment was about to leave Harrisburg, Col. Kennedy ordered the adjutant of the regiment to remain behind and gather up the stragglers. On entering the cars at Harrisburg they were all drunk, the adjutant included. They acted in the most disorderly manner, and finally commenced destroying the seats in the orr, and kicking the lights out of the windows and doors. James Clarke, Erq., the efficient superintendent of the road, was on board the train, and went to the car containing the rowdy soldiers, and told the adjutant that he must control the men, as he would not allow the property of the company to be destroyed. The adjutant put on swaggering airs, and informed Mr. Clarke that he could control the men. Mr. Clarke insted that the adjutant should do so, and if they were not controlled, overy one of them should be pitched out of the cars. The adjutant became more insolent, and informed Mr. Clarke that he did not intend to try to control the men, and as for the threat that his command would be cjected from the car, he considered that he lad men enough to hold the train, and he would do so. The individual in epaul-ttes mistock his man when he indujed in the bravado. Mr. Clarke inmediately stopped the train, entered the car, and individually disarrand every soldier in it, taking their guss from them, and placed them in the bagagage car. He then informed the adjuta

ADVITTED STATEMENT.

MATTER STAT

There was much depression on account of the defeate which the Confederates had sustained in Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock. The bail entered his leg, causing a painful but not dangerous wound. He was taken to his home, where the sustained him, such that the subject of the sustained property of the sustained property and Charlestown, The Postmaster of this city has received orders to make up a daily mail for Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, Jeferson county, Va. the same to be directed to the Quartermaster of General Patterson's army until postmasters can be appointed to serve in those places.

Departure or Gene. Barks.—It is understood that Gen. N. P. Banks, now at Fort Mellenry, in command of the division of Annapolis, will leave this morning to superseds Gen. Patterson in the command of the troops in the vicinity of Charlestown, Va. Gen. Dir, it is stated, will assume command here.

The New York Thirteenth.—This regiment, whose term of enlistment will expire to-morrow, will be welcomed in Brooklyn upon their return, by a demonstration gostness patterns of enlistment will expire to-morrow, will be welcomed in Brooklyn upon their return, by a demonstration gostness patterns of enlistment will expire to-morrow in the cleary of home the same afternoon. They will be welcomed in Brooklyn upon their return, by a demonstration gostness patterns of enlistment will expire to-morrow in the cleary of home the same afternoon. They will be welcomed in Brooklyn upon their return, by a demonstration gostness patterns and the division of consistency of consistency and constraints of the division of consistency of consistency of the same time occupy a seat in the Sonate, remains to do seen.

The New York Thirteenthis, They have been for some time stationed at Bellevue Gardens.

Charge with the words.

Charge proposed for the stated, will assume command of the division of development and the constitution of the division of the division of development and the constant of the division of the division of the division of t

there is much a—white a shadow is a street of an other street of the str The New Orleans Picayune, copies of which

WAR ITEMS.

PRON POLYMENS MOYROR.

FROM POLYMENS MOYROR.

Description of an Privacy Parity—Condition of an interest of the Privacy Parity—Condition of an interest of the Privacy Parity—Condition of the Privacy Parity—Condi

About two hundred men of the Irish Regiment tom New York have deserted on their way to Bal-

OUR SOUTHERN ESTAFETTE.

[SPECIAL]

MORE ABOUT BULL RUN,
In Open Fight at Centrevilles-Gen, Beaure
gard in the Field,

WASHINGTON, July 20,

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Attorney-General of the C. S. A., has issued a circular of instruction to Marshals in relation to prisoners of war, and 1861. We insert that partion of it which is o

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Northern press are reaping the fruits of the present telegraph system as conducted by the Government, and appear to be getting heartily

The following is taken from the Syracuse (N.Y.)

Daily Union and Courier:

The newspapers are obliged to depend on the telegraph for the news from the reat of war, and as of course our readers know that General Scott and the Bob-O-Links of the Administration have taken the wires in their own hands archive as the

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE. ADVERTISING RATES.
DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY EXCHANGE.
unre, six lines......one itsettion.....

tare
to one month
three months
Longer advertisements at propriion ite rates. Year contracts to be matters of special agreement
THE BOLLAR WEEKLY EXCHANGE.

\*\* Twenty-five cents a line for space occupied each
section.

## BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1861.

The latest despatches from Washington bring the intelligence that a battle was raging all day yesterday between the Federal and the Confederat forces, near Manassas Junction. The cannonadinis said to have been very heavy, and to have been maintained, throughout the day, with the exception of a cessation between the hours of 3 and P. M. It is evident that if General BEAUREGARD has made up his mind to retreat no further, he will give the Federal army battle immediately at Manassas Junction, and the resistance which General McDowell may meet with at points several miles this side of the selected position is no criterion of that which he may be destined to en counter when he reaches BEAUREGARD's entrenchments. But, according to all accounts the difficulties which the Federal troops had to contend with yesterday were of so serious a character that we are inclined very much to doubt whether their progress will be quite as rapid as the despatches predict. If it costs them as much to carry the outworks, is not the assault on the key of the position likely to be a desperate piece of business?

The Republican journals of Friday last chronicled exultingly the unobstructed march of the Federal troops to Fairfax Court House. "The "grand army of the Upion" had, at last, taken up its line of march for Richmond. "It is the "beginning of the end" exclaimed the New York serious. "The rebole," said the Time, "Indeed the said by the saw bill they will pay \$2, and 3 acres "whose "the analysts and a sign at Committee and the Considerate was also should be a sign at Committee and the Considerate in the register of the Said and the Said Tribune, "The rebels," said the Times, "fled "before the advancing army without firing a "shot." General McDowell was to stop at Cen-"morale of havinguvincible and irresistible movement which was to proceed, uninterrupted, to that it is by no means so certain of the result of the contest as it was twenty-four hours earlier. It prudently admonishes the Northern soldier "to rate the enemy at his true value;" and, turning from Tyler's defeat to the movements of the column under Patterson, acknowledges a fear that "this failure may beget us a Waterloo; and in "that event, the Pennsylvania commander will be "its GROUCHY." We looked for an equally frank expression of opinion on the part of the Tribune. For weeks past that journal has been clamorin for the army to advance and take possession of Richmond. When, at length, the forces were put in motion, its joy knew no bounds. They were marching to confident victory, and they would find no obstacles in their path which could not be easily brushed away. It was their appointed mission to crush out the rebellion, and nothing would then be required to be done but to hang up the rebel leaders. Well, the army has marched, and one division of it—by far the largest—has met, to say the least, with a serious repulse. What has the Tribune to say about it? Its only comments re as follows: "The accounts of the affair are 'It would seem that our troops suffered a comparative repulse; but the fight was of too unimportant a character, and the Rebel success, if "any thing, was too slight to be of much ac-"count." Nevertheless, according to the Tribune, one thing is clear—that the national troops be-" baved with remarkable bravery, and that their "ardor for the fight was hardly to be restrained." \* \* \* \* \* \* "The partial retreat they made "was performed in good order, and rather with the view of attaining a better position than to shun "the fire!" The New York World treats the matter with even greater brevity. It admits that there was a "sharp contest;" that the news had created great excitement in the city, and it comes to the sage conclusion that "this is to be no affair of storming a few batteries, and repulsing a few rebel regiments; but that either at Bull Run, Manassas, or som "place in that vicinity, a great battle is to be fought, which may have a decisive influence in

determining the result of the war and hastening Such are the comments of the Republican jour. sals of New York upon what is popularly called "the situation." They are certainly in a very different key from that in which they announced the march of "the grand army," and they clearly indicate that since the news of this reverse has

The same at the department from Fosters army," and they clearly indicate that since the news of this reverse has rached them, their loops, like the price of stocks, have failen—"a shade lower." In all probability the depression, in both raperts, in definite of the same present of their resemble properties. The same properties of the same properties of the same properties of the same properties. The same process of the same properties of the same process of the s

the Chicomast a regager to bear cold) a the

if them the state of the selection and the selection of a state of the selection of the sel

the time that can hold no more, the "heart of "heart of "hearts" of the ex-Covernor will be ready to bust with thanksgiving. Nor is he at all particular in requiring crime or misconduct, of any sort, as a qualification for enjoying the tender mercies of the pro-consul. The merest error or difference of opinion will answer every purpose. "For the Baltimore Daily Exchange: Gentleman Franklin's to Lord Howe with the doors fall in at once. There is another danger of the was the bearer in 1776. One might almost fanger in which public functionaries discharge their "duties, and it is this difference of opinion which "led to Marshal Kane. Not at all. But "then there are differences of opinion as to the many instances in which bistory repeats itself, and of the many instances in which bistory repeats itself, and of the many instances in which bistory repeats itself, and of the many instances in which bistory repeats itself, and of the mand publicly, privately and publicly"—and yet, he thinks, "they showed themselves unworthy their thinks, "they showed themselves unworthy their the most in on the solid wall.—London Review.

"Dosition. Ascribe it, if you please, to error of the designment that he with thinks and the manufaction of the impossible we should the successing our resealments. It is impossible we should the manufaction of the impossible we should the manufaction of the sex archouses of his views. The fact that that of these warchouses and in apster from the of the cast-iron pillars specify becoming the flooring ablant that on consequence of the cast-iron pillars specify because of the cast-iron pillars specify because of the cast-iron ablant that the cast from a best furnity and success of the salt furnity and success of the cast-iron ablant that the ca

deeply grateful to the military power of the Gov-ernment, because it had seized and imprisoned, for pinion's sake, four of his fellow-citizens, whose

left Centreville at nine o'clock on Friday night, and not the dightest skirmich had then taken place. Many prominent officials receive and circulate the most absurd rumors, each of which when retailed is extraosors' then, kondano, a new Story, though, perhaps, no more false than the original. General McDowell is still at Uentreville, and is making extensive preparations for a grand condict. The grand army consists of 55,000 me, of which 2,100 are cavalry. The artillery numbers 73 pieces of six, eight and twelve-pounders in twelve batteries.

a manufe of teenary preparations for a greand condict.

2, 100 are eavily. The artillity or money is twelve battery fries.

2, 100 are eavily. The artillity or money is twelve battery fries.

3, 100 are eavily. The artillity or money is the change of six, eight and twelve-poundors in twelve battery fries.

4, 100 are easily of Bull Ron, for the prominences in the vicinity of Bull Run, for the prominences in the vicinity of Bull Run, for the product of the bombs used are James' pastent, with a percussion attachment. These shells do not explode until they are the statement. These shells do not explode until they are the statement. These shells do not explode until they are the statement. These shells do not explode until they are the statement of the statement. These shells do not explode until they are the statement of the state of six, eight and twelve-pounders in twelve batterries.

General McDowell will probably erect a temporary battery on some of the prominences in the vicinity of Bull Run, for the purpose of attempting to shell the Confederates from their position. The bombs used are James patent, with a percussion attachment. These shells do not explode until they strike an object. The weight of the projectile is 13 pounds, and may be thrown from a six-pound gun.

"They are, undoubtedly, men of the first character, "Opinition. Ascribe it, for the politics," and is all." As thinks, they showed theselves an unorthy their imposition. Ascribe it, for your please, to error of "judgment, acribe it to extend the acribe to the politics," and the politics of the politic

Builder.

The London Times on the Southern War Movements.—From Virginia there is nothing new; but one feature of the war is becoming very remarkable, and that is the little knowledge the Northerners are able to gain respecting the Southern army. It is plain that the President of the Confederate States, whether he is doing much or little, is doing it with a secreey which the commanders of the North cannot penetrate. The accounts given in the New York papers are clearly quite worthless. One day the Southerners have only a few wretched bands which are rapidly melting army through hunger and want of shelter; the next they have a splendid army of 147,000 men, which may at any time endanger the capital itself. We are disposed to think that the Confederate forces do not equal in numbers those of the Union, and that in rilles and ammunition they are defective; but, on the other hand, it is known that they took a great number of guns at Norfolk, and that the foundry at Richmond has been at work for the lest two months. They will probably remain on the defensive, and await the attack of General Sout and the invading army. Whether the stand will be made in the present position of the Confederate forces or in the entrenchments which they are said to have made further South, is a question which we have no data for determining. of Europe.

"I have not the vanity, my Lord, to think of intimi-lating, by thus predicting the effects of this war; for I know it will in England have the fate all my former predictions—not to be believed till the event shall verify

opinion's sake, four of his fellow-citizens, whose integrity, patriotism and honor he confessed to be as much above assault as his own.

The New Tariff.—The following are the most important changes in the new bill:

By the Morrill bill common sugars pay % per cent.; by the new bill they will pay 2½ and 3 cents per pound, according to grades; recined pay 2 cents and will pay 4; molasses 2 cents a gallon, and will pay 5 cents; teas 3 cents, and will pay 15 cents per pound; almonds 2 cents, and will pay 5 cents per pound; almonds 2 cents, and will pay 5 cents per pound; cocoa free, will pay 5 cents per pound; cocoa free, will pay 5 cents per pound; cocoa leaves and shells free, will pay 3 cents. Pervivan bark, put down in the Morrill tariff as "free" and at 10 per cent. duty, will be taxed at 15 per cent. Salt in sacks pays 6 cents per bushel, will pay 12 cents per hundred pounds; in bulk 4 cents, will pay 12 cents per hundred pounds; the duty on gunpowder has advanced from 20 to 30 per cent.

Our neighbor, the Patriot, in its edition of Saturday afternoon announces its own demise in "Feel and the server is and unweared pounds; in bulk 4 (cents, will pay 12 cents per hundred pounds; the duty on gunpowder has advanced from 20 to 30 per cent.

"Long did I endeavor, with unfeigred and unwearied zeal, to preserve from breaking that fine and noble porce lead, to preserve from the British empire, for I knew that, the interest the recent the strength and unwearied the recent the strength and unwearied proceed the misch the setting where the strength and writes the preserve from the strength and unweared their sad that a perfect recommended that the recent and unweared to the mischer writes and these expectations disappointed, and to be treated as the cause of the mischer writes and these expectations disappointed, and to be invested as the cause of the mischer writes and these expectations disappointed, and to be invested to the mischer writes and these expectations disappointed, and to be invested the cause of the misch

This year a body of gendarmes had been posted at the spot usually selected for that purpose; but the public, instead of going there, went to the Powon ski Cometer and thorns on the graves of the victims who fell on the 27th February and 8th March. Thousands of persons in mourning were present, and all joined in repeating the national prayers and singing partiotic hymns over the graves. On the tomb of the fire victims of February was a small chapel of flowers, lighted with tapers, in the midet of which was a black coffin eurmounted by a crucifix.

Curious superstitions still linger in the most cultivated parts of France. Among others is the fancy that a person struck by lightning without being killed possesses miraculous power from Heaven. This lately happened to a woman in Dousi. The next day her house was surrounded by a crowd of six hundred persons, blind, deaf, dumb, halt, deformed, diseased in every way, entreating her to touch them. Lord John Russell says that almost every Span-ise official in Cuba had grown wealthy by the bribes he had received for the admission of slaves to that island. About one hundred and twenty Americans resident or staying in London, assembled to commemorate the 4th of July, at a public breakfast at the Royal Opera Colonnade Hotel, Charles street, St.

THE ADVERTISEMENT OF MESSES. SUTRO BROS. whose reputation for furnishing the fluest Cigars for our market, will be found in another column of this morning; opper. Our readers who have patronized them at the old Popular Corner of Light and Baltimore streets, will find them next door with a large and general assortment of FINE CIGARS, SMOKING TOURCOO, PIPES, &c., &c. Perfect suitefaction.

## REMOVAL

WILLIAM F. OWENS' GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

wing to the present condition of affairs, has been moved P STAIRS, over No. 205 BALTIMORE STREET, first sactive, and my
SHIRT DEPARTMENT SHIKE DEFEREATION as a serificial to the serific

MARINE

AND FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES

ISSUED IN

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES OR IN

VIRGINIA INSURANCE COMPANIES AS APPLICANTS MAY PREFER.

### JOHNSTON'S INSURANCE ROOMS.

73 and 75 Second street.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES. LORILLARD INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, Assets....\$50,000

VIRGINIA INSURANCE COMPANIEL POLICIES ISSUED UPON APPROVED MARINE AND FIRE RISKS

WITHOUT
THE DELAY OF CONSULTING THE HOME OFFIRS THOS. D. JOHNSTON, DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT. ISRAEL & Co. IVORYTYPES.

WATER-COLORED MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAMS AND 125 BALTIMORE STREET D. R. STILTZ. GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPH, 56 N. CHARLES STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GABRIEL D. CLARK,

Roofine! Roofine!! Roofine!!! ECONOMY, DURABILITY AND SEQURITY
WARREN'S
FIRE AND WATER PROOF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ECOPING
artifalled by anothing yet discovered for Rooding purservectly Fire Proof.

PERFECTLY WATER PROOF. UNEQUALLED FOR ECONOMY. UNBIVALLED FOR DURABILITY. For further information address or coll on JAS. H. JOHNSON,
No. 2 Jarvis Building, cor. North and Baltimore sts.,
t=26.tt BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY'S COAL. REDUCTION IN PRICE. I sm now receiving regularly my supplies of this cele-brated GOAL, and am enabled to offer it to consumers at very LOW PRICES. In view of the present unsettled state of affairs, and the possibility of shipments being cut off, I would recommend consumers of Coal to lay in their sup-

plies at once.

As no Cumberland Coal is now coming to this market,
I would recommend the use of my Coal as a substitute for
steaming and other uses. I shall keep a large supply constantly on my wharf. R. W. TYSON, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Second street.
For the quality of the Baltimore Company's Coal for
steaming purposes, I respectfully refer to the following
parties:
Messrs. Dougherty, Woods & Co., Baltimore Steam Suga.
Refinery, Samuel T. Pearce. Edu. Agent Growyell's Line Refinery; Samuel T. Pearce, Esq., Agent Gromwell's Line Steamers; A. L. Huggins, Esq., Boston Line Steamers. Messrs. H. Abbett & Son, Canton Rolling Mill.

WCOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!! SAVE 20 PRE CART. by buying your Wood at office of City team Fire Wood Mill,

YEDDO TEA-A deligitful article, part of the FIRST IMPORTATION FROM JAPAN, just received and orsale by GREEN & YOS, 88 W Saithmore street REPRINTS OF THE ENGLISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS

EMPORIUM OF ART. prices.
The latest English and standard French Engravings.

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!! ECOROMY: BOUNDMY::

A DOLLAR SAVED IS TWO DOLLARS MADE.
This can be done by purchasing Wood already Sawed an This can be done by purchasing Wood alread Split, at Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill, No. 3 North Street JAMES H. JOHNSON.

DANSKIN & CO.,

ORDER, AND KEEP A FULL ASSORTMENT READY MADE

SHIRT, WILL FIND IT AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT. ALSO, GETLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

LADD, WEBSTER & Co. 8 TICHT-STITCH SEWING MACRINESS FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

PATENT

SHIRTS SBIRTSI

NEW STAPESTOF WAN ROACH, EMULE FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS! MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

ESTABLISHED IN 1837. TO CASH PURCHASERS. BRANDIES, GIN, WINES, &c.

A large stock of STRICTLY PURE OLD RYE WHIS-

850 Casks Scotch and English Ales.

KINDLING WOOD! KINDLING WOOD!!

8AWED AND SPLIT WOOD OF ANY SIZE.
At Office of City Steam Fire Wood Mill,

No. 3 NORTH STARFF.

JAS. H. JOHNSON

Merrill's Breech-Loading Riple.

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO.,
239 Baltimore Street.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL CRICKET AND IMPLEMENTS. MERRILL, THOMAS & CO. \_239 Baltim

FISHING TACKLE.

DR. A. A. BLANDY,

REMOVAL OF WHERLER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. AT REDUCED PRICES,

INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FINE WATCHES INTERESTING TO PURCHASERS OF FIRE WATCHES, William Dixon's, London, and Jules Jurgensen's, Copenhagen WATCHES, Longene Brequet's NICKEL WATCH CLARK'S BALTIMORE WATCHES, the best Time-Keepers, for sale by GABRIEL D. CLARK, corner of Culver and Water streets, Importer of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Gold Chains, Silver and Plated-Ware \_\_ccoultre's Swiss Ra and Strops, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, to only ages. New goods now in store. Purchasers will please as Motioe-Store CORNER CALVERT AND WATER STS Baltimore

NUTRITIVE CREAM FOR THE HAIR.—This prepare NOTATIVE ORBAR FOR THE HAIR.—1018 Preparation will render the hair soft and glossy and prevent its tiling cff. Composed as it is of the purest materials, it an be used with perfect safety and answers all the purpose of Formade and Oils, without producing that greasiness o common to many hair preparations. Prepared only by M. HYNSON JENNINGS & CO.

ORDERS FOR PURCHASE OR SALE BONDS AND STOCKS Executed through prompt and reliable correspon
GILDERSLEVE & WHITRIDGE,
mh20-dtfr 61 SECOND STREET.

DERUVIAN GUANO. Having completed our arrangements with the Agents of the Feruvian Government for our usual supply of the Feruvian Government for our usual supply of the resucciful PKRUVIAN GUANG.

The resucciful PKRUVIAN GUANG of the resulting the resulting of the resulting of the resulting the resulting the resulting the the resulting the resulting the TRUVIAN GUANGUITER RATED ARTICLES, Adivered direct from the Agents' ware-bouses.

jy22-law9w
TRUSTER'S SALE

No. 8 Northethert. JAMES H. JOHNSON!

REPRINTS OF THE ENGLISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZISE,—Having been appointed by the Publishers their Agent in Baltimore for the above periodicals, vice Freeman, vamosed, persons wishing to take any of them will be promptly supplied by JOHN P. DESFORGES,

Antiquarian Book Store,
jy16-34\* 12 Light street.

ways in stock.
Particular and undivided attention is given to the department of PUTURE FRAMES. Also, frames for Miniatures
Photographs, Portraits, &c. FRYER'S Galleries, No. 31 South Galvert street

54 FAYETTE ST., NEAR CALVERT

TO

GENTLEMEN WHO WANT A REALLY GOOD

Danskin & co., 64 FAYETTE STREET

No 131 Baltinone Steney, Between Calvert and South atreets.

SHOULDER SEAM

PERFECT FIT WARRANTED OR NO SALE.

GLOVES AND HALF-HOSE. SHIRTS. HANDKE W. P. TOWLES & BRO.. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY 145 Baltimore street. BOLE AGENTS FOR JNO. CLARK, Jr., & CO.'S MA PATENT PLOUR HKATEN.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

To know that they can save money by purchasing I already Sawed and Split, at office of City Steam Fire V Mill. No. 3 North Sybbet James H. Johnson a10-tf

Of all brands and vintages, in Custom-House Stores.
IN STORE,

A large stock of STRICTLY FURE OLD KIE WHIGRISS from distillers of high reputation.
The undersigned respectfully invites examination of his
stock, which he offers at very low prices for eash, in quantities to suit buyers.

THOS. THOMPSON,
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29 South Gay street. TO CASH PURCHASERS.

Younger's & Tennants, Strong and Marketti & Sons East
India PALE ALES. Single cask at \$1.60 per dozen. Five
casks and over at \$1.50 per dozen. These Ales are of direct
importation, of superior qualities and in fin or nitition.
For sale by THOS. THOMPSON,
Commission Merchant,
jelt-3m 29 South Gay sirect

MERRILL, THOMAS & CO., 239 Baltimore Speed

BUCGESSOR TO DR. C. A. HARRIS,
51 Noste Charles stars

with
Glass Cloth-Presser,
Improved Loop-Check,
new style
Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c.
Office No. 214 West Baltimore street ment door to Cortlan & Co. W. MERRILL Agent.

RATED ARTICLE, 3-livered direct from the Agents' warehouses.

We have also for sale
1011 ANOS, UALIFORNIA, BAKER'S ISLAND,
and A.A. MENICAN GUANO of superior quality.
MANYLARD, CO. SPER PROSPITATE OF LIME
and TREGO'S PLANT FOOD and RUST PROVENTIVE.

1922 If Wood street, Rewly's whate
CITY REGISTER TO RENEW A CERTIFICATE OF
BALTHORE CITY STOCK, red-enable 1886, saued August 6th, 1814, and number 298, standing in the names of
ANN ELIZA FURD and WILLIAM JUNES ADMMS, with
the will annexed of Benjamin Fold, deceased.

1922-1aw9w MM JONES.

TRUSTER'S SALE

MORTGAGE PROPERTY.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court, for Baltimore city, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell by public auction, on the premises, on WEUNESDAY, the 1th day of August, 1861, at 10°Cck P. M., all these SIX LOT OF GRUND AND PREMISES in Baltimore city, as follows:

1.07 No. 1. Beginning at the south westcorner of Lombard and Montal Court of the State of a three foot alley area depth of 60 feet to the west side of a three foot alley area depth of 60 feet to the west side of a three foot alley area depth of 60 feet to the west side of a three foot alley area for the southwest owner of Lombard and Monroe streets, and running thence south, fronting on the vest side of Morroe streets, and running thence south, fronting on the vest side of Morroe streets, and running thence south, fronting on the vest side of Morroe streets, and running thence south, fronting on the vest side of Morroe streets, and running thence south, fronting on the vest side of Morroe streets, and running thence south, fronting on the vest side of Morroe streets, and running thence south front depth of 60 feet to the west side of a three foot alley.

LOT No. 3. Beginning on the vest side of Morroe street, 36 feet south from the southwest corner of Lombard and Monroe streets, and running thence south fronting on the vest side of Morroe streets. So feet south from the southwest corner of Lombard and Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets. So feet south from the southwest corner of Lombard and Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets. So feet south from the southwest corner of Lombard and Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets, and running on the west side of Morroe streets, and running on the west side o

throat return year and the control of the control o

ser, endorsed to the satisfaction of the trustee.

Ground rent and taxes will be paid to day of sale.

ILENRY F. GAREY, Trustee.

JV22 2aw3w

ADRIO eers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE MORTGAGE OF PROPERTY.

By intrue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Baltimore intry, the uncertainty of the Circuit Court for Baltimore into the property of the Circuit Court for Baltimore into the Property of the Circuit Court for or TUZSIAY, BIX LOTS OF GROUND SELECT 4 october M. all those was a followed and the Circuit and ty :s follows: LOT No. 1. Beginning on the west side of Russell street, if feet southerly from the southwest corner of Russell and ley.

LOT No. 2. Beginning on the west side of Russell street.

If the southerly from the southwest corner of Russell and controlled and streets, and company theree southerly.

Russell street 12 feet, with an even depth of 8) feet to an alley.

LoT No. 3. Reginning on the west side of Russell says of the southerly from the southerst orner of Russell and Cross streets, and running theme southerly, fronting on Russell street, with an even depth of 80 feet to ra alley.

LoT No. 4. Beginning on the west side of Russell street, and running the southerly from the southerst from the southerst corner of the feet southerly from the southerst corner of the feet southerst from the southerst depth of Sofestion and Russell street 12 feet, with an even depth of 80 feet to an allege of the southerst from the southerst from the southerst from the southerst feet southerst feet to a street, at the distance of 123 feet southerst to an allege at the distance of 123 feet southerst to an allege at the distance of 123 feet southerst to an allege to the southerst to be southerst to be southerst to be sufficient to be sufficient to be southerst to be sufficient to be sufficient to be sufficient to be southerst to be sufficient to be sufficient to be sufficient to be southerst to be sufficient southerly, fronting on Russell street. 12 feet, with an even depth of 50 feet to an alloy.

Lift No. 5. Beginning on the west side of Russell street, at the distance of 123 feet southerly from the southwest at the distance of 123 feet southerly from the southwest equitherly, for the southwest equitherly, for feet on all Russell street. 12 feet, with an even depth of 50 feet to an alloy.

Lift No. 6. Beginning on the west side of Russell street, at the distance of 135 feet southerly from the southwest corner of Russell and Cross streets, and running threat at the distance of 135 feet southerly from the southwest condend to the feet of 50 feet to an alley.

No. 6. Beginning on the west side of Russell street, and connected the southwest of the south of 50 feet to an alley.

No. 6. Beginning on the west side of Russell and Cross streets, and each Lot is subject to an of Russell and Cross streets, and each Lot is subject to and belance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months; credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the trustect the purchaser, unlorsed to the salisfaction of the trustect the purchaser, unlorsed to the salisfaction of the Ground creat and to dear the creat of the salisfaction of the Ground creat and to be secured by the Ground creat and the salisfaction of the Ground creat and to be secured by the Ground creat and the salisfaction of the Ground creat and the salisfac

MAKE ice.
ound rent and taxes will be paid to day of sale.
HENRY F. GATEY, Frastee.
ADREON & CO.,
Antioneers SHIRTS iy?2 23w3w
TRUSTEE'S SALE

TRUSTER'S SALLE

MORTGAGED PROPERTY

HV virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Ballimore
city, the undersigned, as Tustee, will sell by public auction, on the premises, on TU-SDAY, the 13th day of Aution, and the premises, on TU-SDAY, the 13th day of Aution and the premises in Ballimore city, as follows:

LOT No. 1. Beginning in Ballimore city, as follows:

LOT No. 1. Beginning of the southerty from the southwest
at the distance of 14th feet southerty from the southwest BROUND AND PRENTISES an attrose FOUR LOTS OF LOT NO. AND PRENTISES and those FOUR LOTS OF LOT NO. A. Beginning on the rect, ide of Russell street, at the distance of 147 feet southers, the distance of 147 feet southers, the distance of 147 feet southers, the distance of 148 feet, and the southers the properties of the southers, the southers of the southers of 150 feet southers from the southers to meet and Gross streets, and running thence southerly, fronting and Gross streets, and running thence southerly, fronting on the w-st side of Russell street, at the listance of 151 feet southerly from the southerst corner of Russell and Cross streets, and running thence southerly, fronting on Russell street 12 feet, with an even depth of 75 feet to an alley.

1.07 No. 3. Beginning on the west side of Russell street, and running thence southerly, fronting on Russell street 12 feet, with an even depth of 75 feet to an alley.

1.08 No. 4. Beginning on the west side of Russell street, and running thence southerly, fronting on Russell streets, and running thence southerly, fronting on Russell street 12 feets, with an even denth of 75 feet to an alley.

Land of a graduates and running thence southerly, fronting on Russell street 12 feets, with an even denth of 75 feet to an alley.

Land of a graduates are a graduated and running thence and running the runni IN GREAT VARIETY.

southerly, fronting in Russell street 12 feet, with an even denth of 5 feet to in alley.

Forth of said Lots is improved by a three story BRIGK DW SILING, being the fire, 8th, 9th and 10th houses a ultiform the southwest corner of Russell and Cross streets, and since the southwest corner of Russell and Cross streets, and since the southwest corner of Russell and Cross streets, and since the common of the silican annual rent of 8th, and has the ure in common of the silican annual rent of 6 and 12 months, credit payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured by the notes of the parchaser, notored to the satisfaction of the trustee.

Gound tent and taxes will be raid to day of sale.

JY22 21w5#

ADAMANTINE CANDLES. 500 boxes Shilling and the sale of the parchaser, and the sale of the parchaser. Shilling and the sale of the parchaser of the parchaser of the parchaser of the parchaser. The sale of the parchaser of the parchaser of the parchaser of the parchaser of the parchaser.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES. 500 boxes Shilling and the parchaser of the parchaser. The parchaser of the parchaser

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY, BALTIMORE, July 18, 1861. }
THE UNDERSIGNED,
AGENTS OF THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE SALE OF GUANO IN THE UNITED STATES, by the Bard Gotth Merc, will be, as a coloring, as Gilows 1100 tons and upwards, 860 cash, less 1 per cent. dir

No. 2 GUANO, 853 CASH. BARRIL BROTHERS, 29 South street,

Would respectfully inform
Their many friends,
That they re-operat
No. 189 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
One door from Light street, and
Adjoining their late popular stand. We have again
All our old and favorite brands of
HAVANA CIGARS CHEWING TOBACCO.

As well as a large assortment of WOOD and FANCY PIPES.

Greatly reduced expenses and A fine stock of GUOUS, Purchased of GUOUS, Purchased of GUOUS, Purchased of GuOUS, Purchased of GuOUS, GUO DUPONT'S POWDER AGENCY. SPORTING, BLASTING,

BLASTING,
AND SHIPPING POWDER,
For sale at Manufacturer's prices, by the Agents
at-tir corner Pratt and Commerce streets
GAS FIXTURES1 NEW STYLES!!

NEW STOCK !!! CORTLAN & CO., NOS. 216, 218 BALTIMORE STREET, Have now on hand one of the handsomest collections of GAS CHANDELIER to be found in this country, every grade: Four-Light Chan eliers complete with Shades at \$10, to Ten-Light Chand Very beautiful Library, Hall and Dining Room CHANDELIERS. Parlor, Drawing-Room and Cha ber

BRACKETS.

DROP LIGHTS, GAS TORCHES
AND KEYS, FIRE PROOF SHADE WAX TAPERS
AND HOLDERS, &c., &c. AND HULLIPING, and Any of which will be sold upon as good terms a quality goods can be bought in any of the Exstern man't CORTLAN & CO.,

CORTLAN & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Gas Fixtures,
French and English China
and House-Furnishing Goods n21-tfr of every des DR. W. CULLEN DUNNAVANT, JE, W. CULLEN DURANT.

DENTIST,
No. 87 North Charles street,
BALTIMORE,
Md C. GUIS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Howard and Fayette streets Under Howard Eank. Constantly on hand a fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSI-EERSS and VESTINGS of the latest styles and patterns. ECRS and VESTINGS of the latest styles and patterns. HAMS.-A. L. WEBB & BRO., corner Pratt and Commerce streets. HAMS and SIDES in lots to suit purchasers, in store and for sale by corner Pratt and Commerce streets.

LOUR.—Choice brands of Family, Extra and Super Flour, in store and for sale by A. L. WEBB & BRO., it corner Pratt and Commerce streets. CALVERT STABLES.

OALVERT STABLES.

I would respectfully inform my friends are the public that I have taken the Cairvert Stables, and will leased to furnish, on reasonable terms, superior Coache sheehes, luggies, &c. ies, &c.
attended to in the best manner.
attention paid to livery and transient her
ALES H. STEWARY,
Calvertatables, Calvert street, BAUGH'S RAW-BONE PHOSPHATE 18 Iyabeti No. 4 Spear's whart, up stairs.

Q'OR BUCK WHEAT Baugh's Raw-Bone Photography of the state of the sta jv20-tf

Jy20-tf GEO. DUGDALE,
No. 4 Spear's wharf.

PAUGH'S RAW-BONE PHOSPHATE is made
matter. This accounts for the high reputation right a snimal
jy20-tf No. 4 Spear's wharf, ap status,
TOR TURNIPS Baugh's Raw-Bone Phosphate
and solid. Farmers, give it a (rial where the property of the party of t CHEAP FUEL.

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PARTED GOODS-Hogers Brothers' A I fine Plated Texand Table Spoons, Ludies, Prospective States of the Plated Texand Table Spoons, Ludies, Prospective States of the Plated Texand Table Spoons, Ludies, Proposition of Spring and Spring Spring Spring Spring Lawrence Spring Machine for the popular Spring Spring Spring Machines for the popular Spring Spring Machines for the popular Spring Machines for the popular Spring Sprin

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DHONOGRAPHY.—Graham's Hand Book of standard Phonography, and Phonograph is Paper, just received by BUZZELL & MAS SECK, 20 Central street.

EXTRA SUPERIOR MACKEREL,—A PUTNAM'S Grocery. apri2

DATES,—A fresh lot just received at PUT NAM'S Grocery. aprils

Lowell Umbrella Manufactory

LUSIC STORE:

RUGG & GRIFFITH,
Successors to B. H. Shepard,
No. 77 ISERRIBAGES ST. LOWELL.
Only manufacturers of Umbrellas, 1914
Parisols and Canes, in this etty, 1914
For which they received the formal that they have been successful to the formal for the formal for which they received the formal for which they received the formal for which they received the formal formal for the formal for which they reacted and description, from the very lighter particular formal formation and they will be for the formal f ments of all kinds to let, and repairing of scription done at shart notice. je2dly

NEW PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY. DUGG & GRIFFITH, 77 Merrimack street, are prepared to manufacture all varieties of Portrait and Picture Frames in the best possible manner, at VERY LOW PRICES and short no-LAST DAYS OF DAYS.

at our Store, where may be seen the most splendid assortment of Engratings, of all varieties, that was ever brought to this city. All of which will be sold at lowest prices. Call and see them. RUGG & GHIFFITI, nov20dtf 77 Merrimack street

Merrimack House Livery Stable

Lowell, Aug. 1859

"USE THE BEST!"



### MRS. WILSON'S HAIR REGENERATOR.

The Regenerator is put up in two sizes, and retails for 50 cents for pint bottles, and \$1 for quart bottles. The quart bottles are much the cheapest.

Who wants a Good Head of Hair? Use Mrs. Wilson's Hair Regen Hair Dressing.

Hair Dressing.

Please read a few perificates from the following reliable and well have perificates from the following reliable and well have perificated from the following reliable and well have perificated from the following the following

"If renared my hair roft and ylorsy,"

Mifel long Farran, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

"I feel confident that it operates not as a dye, but
or rectore the roots to their natural healthy state,"

REV. E. M. KELLOS, Nashua, N. H.

"I most cheerfully recommend it to all persons,"

REV. C. RUSSELI, Littleton, N. H.

Vormber I.

Masses, Hrsar P. Wilsox & Co. I have no hesitancy in saying, in my opinion, ils. Wilson's Hiar Regenerator and Hair Dressing are the best hair preparations not in use. I shall continue to use them with pleasure.

RET. II. H. HARTWELL, Lawrence, Mass.

Messus, Havar P. Wilson & Co.: I have used you lair Regenerator and Hair Dressing, and have receive the benefit from them. I deem the articles worthy of becommendation, and at benefit from them. I deem the art heommendation, and cherrfully recome who want to restore gray hair to its o any who are troubled with dandruff, or sing of the head, or humors, or to those

r in several of these benefits. REV. HENKY HILL, Mane

MRS. WILSON'S COCOA-NUT OIL HAIR DRESSING.

n's Hair Dressing is put up in large Mrs. Wilson's Jasan December 1988 and for dressing art of any person, young or old, there is not its equa se world. It will make the har everything you wish be, and moreover, it has a perfume that is infinitely and the control of the fashionable extracts, either for a place.

Crery Listy's toilet table.

The the Regenerator before retiring at night, and in the morning apily a little of the Dressing, and your hair will be even more lifelike in color and beauty. Use nothing on your hair but these preparations, and a good healthy head of hat these preparations, and we warmed you a good healthy head of hat hat health warmed you have been also also also have been also as the same than the same and and said at wholesale by Henry P. Wilson & Co., Manchester, N. II., to whom all letters should be addressed.

son & Co., a...
Sold in Lowell by SAMUIL KIDDER, Jr., and
CARLETON & HOVEY.
Wholesale Agents, G. C. Goodwin and M. S. Burr
aug20\*3tawiy

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

EVENING, JULY 22, 1861.

G.1 R D I N E R 'S
RHEUMATIC & NEURALGIA
COMPOUND.

A CERTAIN, safe and permanent erre for
Inheumatism. Neuralen, and Salt Rheum,
It is a compound to the compound of the comp

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rhematic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease I cre saw GIABLES A. SMITH.

GIABLES A. SMITH.

After suffering with an another in the control of the co

Journal Thare taken but one bottle, and am entrely well.

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods dealer,
No. 5 Appleton libock, Lowell, Mass
I have been afflicted with Salt Ilheum in its
worst form for a long time, and suffered more than
ean be imagined, ex-qu by those similarly afflictean be imagined, ex-qu by those similarly afflictean be imagined, ex-qu by those similarly afflictean bet imagined, ex-qu by those similarly afflictean better through the second of the compound, and can
honestly asy 1 believe 10/101N A. MORIDO,
Pearl Street House, Boston.

"Gardiner's Neuralgia Compound" has entirely
relieved me from subdrings of several years'
standing.
No. 10/101N A. Wolkins,
No. 10/101N A. Wolkins,
No. 10/101N A. Wolkins,
No. 10/101N A. Wolkins,
"My son, ten years of state House, Boston
cycars a great sufferer from Salt subtee of your Compound curred him.
J. W. HAMMOND,
J. W. HAMMOND,
"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Com-

J. W. HAMMOND,

19 Milk street, footon

19 main street, footon

10 main for a bottle of your Compound cured me

10 a severe attack of Neuralgia.

10 main for a bottle of your Compound cured me

10 a severe attack of Neuralgia.

10 main footon

10

The undersigned herely certify that they has used "GARDINER'S IRHEDMATIC AND NACHAL GARDINER'S IRHEDMATIC AND THE PROBLEM OF THE ADDRESS OF THE

M WEGGAPINER, Websterst, 44
ALLENS, Websterst, 44
ALLENS, DOLLIVER, 46
CHARLES G. DOLLIVER, 47
A. FULLER, 18 South Marketst, 47
EL WALLES, Jr., Ctry Hotel, 18 TOWNSEN, 15 and 17 bearlett, 48
cumatic and Neuralgia Commen

he Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound he n taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulor mors, with great benefit

ne United States.

Frice, 81 per bottle. None genuine unless sign d by CHAS. F. GARDINER, to whom all orders hould be addressed. should be addressed.
For sale in Lowell by Sam'l Kidder, Jr., Chas R. Kimball, W. W. Duncan, J. T. Billings, and b Benj. Robinson.98 & 162 Merrimack st. oct9\*ly

DERIAPER YRLEWEJ.—Fine Cha and rich Jewelry repaired and polish for it cents. Articles wh Watch Glasses fitted for 15 cents. Articles w require taste and talent in repairing, are espo ly solicited. All work warranted or no cli-will be made. BUZZELL & MASSECK je? 29 Central stre

NEW STYLES.—Just received a large lot
New STYLES.—Just received a large lot
New York Fabions, comprising some unique,
elegant shades well adapted for spring wear.
BRAZER'S Comer Hat Storr,
apr6 7 Control stree

FOR TEN DAYS.—J. MIRRILL, 23 C. tral street, will continue for ten days to s his stock of Paper Hangungs, Hooks, Station and Fancy Goods at cost, or less, in order to og at his new store, No. 37 Merrimack st., with an stock.

THE STAR AND STRIPES EMBOSS

THE STAR AND STRIPES EMBOSS
With your name or initials. Neatest thing in the market. Call and examine specimens at BUZZELL & MASSECK'S, may27

29 Central street. WART: WART:—Is the cry. To arms arms!! is the call which makes every riot's heart beat quicker and brings down price of Paper Hangings to the very lowest fiat BUZZELL & MASSICK'S, 29 Central st Call and see if this be true.

SPRING BITTERS.—Langley's, Pre Curtis & Perkin's, Clark's Sherry Wine, ardson's do., Atwood's, Proctor's Raspherry and Ovgenated Butters have

PERFUMERY AND TOILET ART CLES, Fancy Soaps, Hair Preparation Tooth, Hat, Harr, Mail, Cloth, Flesh, Blacki, and Shaving Brushes. Sold by F. BARON, deezz Merrimack, cor. Worthen st

ETHODIST BOOKS.—Discipliner, Hy Notes, Question Books and Miscellaneous Work can always be found at BUZZELL & MA SECh'S, 29 Central 8t. GOLD CHAINS.—Ladies and Gentlement Gold Chatelaine, Vest and Neck Chains fine assortment received this day. For tale che

at 43 Central st., by
april

JOSEPH RAYNES & CO BEST KEROSENE OIL.—The very beak Kerosene Oil can be hid at PUTNAW Groery, Present Block, Merrimack street. Cand see fit its not so. may 6

SEWING MACHINES.—Call and examinos Scorell & Goodell's Sewing Machine, the befor the price, at EUZZELL & MASSLUKS, jans 29 Central street THE UNION FOREVER:-Union Pa and Envelopes of every description for s by BUZZELL & MASSECK, 29 Central street

SEEDS: SEEDS!:—A fresh supply of perior Garden and Flower Seeds just reei and for sale by S. KIDDER, Jr., Merrima corner of John street.

CORNET OF JOHNSTIFET.

ENV MAPLE. SYRUP. DELICIOUS SWEET ORANGES, PIESH PRUNSES, For sale at Prescott Block, Merrimack st., PUTNAM.

WOU CAN BUY THE BOOKS YOU

WANT cheaper of BUZZELL & MA
SECK than at any auction. Gly Book Store, 3

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,—At BUZ
ZELL & MASSECR'S, 29 Central st d3

A LL should not failto read the advertisement
ZELL & MASSECR'S, 29 Central st d3

DR. MOTT'S
CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON

A N apercent and Stomachie preparation to IEON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in llydrogen, Sanctioned by the high combustion in llydrogen, Sanctioned by the high combustion in llydrogen, Sanctioned by the high combustion in liver particle to Linted States, and presented in their practice. The experience of thousands daily proves that care the compared with it, my pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every concernable case. Innoxions in all maladice in which it has been facilities to the control of the combustion of the combustion of the following complaints, viz.

In Debility, Nervow Affections, Emaciation, physicists, Cambridge Carbon Combustions, Diarrhean, Dysentery, Spell Rheem, Minumentuntion, Whites, Chlorosis, Lierc Complaints, (Arnois leducates, Rheumatism Intermittent Perers, Pimples on the Face, 4c.
In cases of GENERAL Denillativa, which combinates the complaints, one trail of this restorative last

obstande cases of costit eiees without ever being a disagreeable agastie purgative, or influenting a disagreeable at a state perspective, among others, which it is this lattle property, among others, which makes it so remurkably effectual and permanent remedy for Pites, upon which it also ap wars to exert a datantet and specific action, by dispersing the localtendency which forms them. In PrayEverta, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalyberde Pills has oftensuffect for the most habitual cases, including the attempts of the property of the property

ently malignant, the effects have been equaty ac-cisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of fiesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent heetic, which generally indicate INCIPILAY CONSULTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and phy-scians, he several very graffying and interesting

sidenas. In several very grafifying and intereshing instances.

In SCHOCHLOUS THERECLOSIS, this medicated from has had not more than the good effect of the foundation of the several properties. The state of the several properties of the several properties, in the control and of the several part restoration. The attention of females cannot be to-onfident by mirted to this rewedy and restoration, in the several properties. The state of the several properties of the several properties of the several properties of the several point and reducing the swellings and stifaces of the several point and reducing the swellings and stifaces of the several point and reducing the swellings and stifaces of the several point of the

while probably we one or mgu reasons as a service whole history of medicine, which exerts us he map (a part) and fully record to effects. (60 M error of the control of the

cotsly 20 Cedar S. N. Y.

Milly PELF HATS.— Hall Columbia,

Manner, Union, Maj. Anderson, Washing
ton, Amazon, Naty Bumpo and other new paterns of Felt Hats in rich and delucate intis for
summer wear. Also a rare lot of Rich French
Hall plant received BEAZER'S Corner Hat Store.

JOT DIRECTION OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE SUPPLY STATE OF THE SUPPLY STATE OF THE STATE OF

and Join streets. may8

FINE IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTd
LiBRY—Received a new lot of Plated anSteel Table and Besert Knives, also Game Carvers,
d.e., for sale at 43 Central street, Tyler's Block, by
mar23 JOSEPH KANNES & CO. DOCKET CUTLERY.—The best assort-ment of Pocket Cutlery of American and English Manufacture that can be found in Lowell. Please call and examined at 43 Central st, Tyler's Block. febs JOSEPH RAYNES & CO.

N EVER WERE GOODS SOLD AS LOW
AS NOW.— Paper Hangings, Books and
Fancy Goods can be boug! t at almost any price at
BUZZELL & MASSEUL'S,
ici3 22 Central street.

pci3 29 Central street.

PR. GOULD'S PIN-WORM SYRUP,—
Also, Hobensack's, McLane's and Fahnstock's Verminge, for sale by
F. Balkon, Tharmaccutist,
je21 Merrimack, corner Worthen streets.

DRESSING CASES.—Gentlemens' fine Dressing Cases, just received and for sale at 43 Tyler's Block by. 43 Tyler's Block by JOSEPH RAYES,

BELLINGHAM STATES OF THE BIRTH STATES ON THE BIRTH

Central street. sept1

CARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,—A

for sale at

KIDLER'S,

Cor. Merrimack and John sts.

Central street. 1 crims 100.

COLD EYE GLASSES.—Ladies' Gold
T Double Eye Glasses, a new lot received at
47 Central st., Tyler's Block, by
may13

JOSEPH RAYNES & CO.

Mayl3 JUSETH MAX.

A UTOGRAPH BOOK S. A LBUMS,
PORTFOLIOS,—Cheaper than ever, at
BUZZELL & MASSECRS,
29 Central street.

BUZZELL & MASSECKYS\*

MATO OF EXTRA LEAF LARD,—In
A store, and for sale by D. CODURN & CO.
Lowell, March 13, 1861. B. COBURN & CO.
EXTRA OF 400 UNION EXVELOPES

ASSORTED,—Those wishing to obtain full
sits can do so at JOSHUA MERRILL'S Bookstor, No. 37 Merrimack street.

WOUNCED, by those that have used it, as
very superior, it can be bad at J. MERRILL'S New Book Store, No. 37 Merrimack st. maddif

MENTRITUS DESUS AND WOODS.

very superior.

New Book Store, No. 37 Merrimack ...

WRITING DESKS AND WORK BOXES,—Direct from the manufacturers, for
saie by BUZZELL & MASSECK,
29 Central street.

NOW IS THE TIME, BOYS,—If you want the cheapest and best Fire-Works you can get them at J. MERRILL'S Bookstore, No. 37 Verrimack street.

3000 STRAW AND PALM LEAF sale by the case of

A the special probability of the Market Mark

NUMBER 1604.

Remember Ellsworth, Boys:
BY JESSE CLEMENT.
Refore he found a martyr's crown
In Freedom's cause, O bright renown
It to tree he fag of Treason down.
Remember Ellsworth, Boys!

Remember Ellsworth—this shall be The rallying cry of all the free Who would our flag still honored see Remember Ellsworth, Boys!

Rememorr Ensworm, hops: That dear old flag, baptized in tears of blood, give it your heartiest cheer Then forward march, ye Volunteers, Remembering Ellsworth, Boys!

Where 'er the traitors' colors wave, Your columns push, like soldiers by Conquer or fill a patriot's grave! Remember Ellsworth, Boys!

Academore Lusworth, 1697s:
Ye cannot fail; your cause is just;
Ye fight for Right and triumph must;
And that the fee may bite the for my bite the cause;
Remember Ellsworth, 1697s:
And when O'er every Southern plain
The stars and stripes shall wave again,
And tears flow first for Freedom's clain,
Remember Ellsworth, 1697s:

And when o'ter very Southern plain
The estars and stripes abalt wave segin,
And tears flow fast for Freedom's slain,
Remember Ellewords, Boys!

HARVARD FESTIVITIES. The Harvard
graduates of three years standing and upwards had a dinner in Gore Hall after the
commencement exercises. The Governor,
Mr. Everett, and the venerable Josish Quincy were among the speakers. The latter,
now in his nineticth year, seems to have
been alike vigorous and happy, if we may
judge from the following, which we take
from the Boston Advertiser's report:

President Felton neat proposed the health
of President Quincy, the oldest living graduate, and oldest living ex-president of the
college.

The slight region was greeted with most
corridal applause as he rose to answer this
compliance. He accused Fresident Felton
of sections greened by the slight of
compliance and the slight plant put for a
call long seemed upon him by himself.
He said they made upon him by himself.
He said the grade and the was in his
fifty-cight), year and agraduate of thirty
eight years standing an graduate purpose
in politics, which nears acting tengang
and requing the whirtwind (laughter); what
was worse, he had been six legion; swas over
untered; not even quadrupadante purpose
ing streets in which no classic line was ever
untered; not even quadrupadante purpos
untered; not even quadrupadante purpos
proparation he was made president of Harvard University. When he was fairly inlaughterly; and in this state of
preparation he was made president of Harvard University. When he was fairly
inaughrated he began to think of his qualifications, particularly of his classical qualifications. He concluded that he might perhays do pretty well in Latin; but as for his
freek it was gone, gone; and it was a profound question, at least in those days whethor it would be a possible thing to carry on
the business of the University wit

Than to a blackbard 'its to whistle'"—(laughter). Straightway he sent for him and asked him to become Greek tutor; the offer was accepted, since which time there has been no difficulty about Greek in the University. President Quincy took his seat amid the laughter and applause which followed this lively sally of wit.

Camp Life in the Revolution. Camp life under the most favorable circumstances has its hardships, but the soldiers of our time have not yet passed through the stern ordgal to which the revolutionary men were subjected. The following extract is from a diary kept at Valley Forge, by Albigence Waldo, Surgeon in the Continental Army, 1777-78, which we find in the Historical Hagazzine for May:—

Waldo, Surgeon in the Continental Army, 1777-78, which we find in the Historical Hagazine for May:—

Dec. 14th.—Prisoners and Deserters are continually coming in. The Army, who have been surprisingly healthy hitherto—now begin to grow sickly from the continued fatigues they have suffered this campaign. Yet they still show spirit of Alacrity and Contentment not to be expected from so young troops. I am sick—discontented—out of humor. Poor food—hard from so young troops. I am sick—discontented—out of humor. Poor food—hard hodging—Cold weather—fatigue—nasty cloties—nasty cookery—Vomit half my time—smoked out of my senses—the Derille—int and the content of the c

which makes everything about you appear terrible gloomy.

English Gossip.—Some of the papers are discussing the reports about Queen Victoria's health and removed change of religious sopinions. The question is, if she has become a contract of the property of the property

OLD papers for sale by the hundred.



THE FIGHT OF THURSDAY. The casual ties of the fight at Bull's Run, though not fully reported as yet, show that the Massa chusetts First regiment, under C-1. Cow din, was in the thickest of the fight. The Calcal birmel's flow leaving his horse dis Colonel himself, after having his horse dis abled, seized a musket and led his men o foot, loading and firing with them. Lieu Cols. Wells and Austin of the same regi ment also displayed great courage. Com-pany II of Chelsca suffered severely in the loss of six gallant soldiers and as many more wounded. The news of these casual more wounded. The news of these casualties has naturally caused some excitement in Chelsea, and prompt aid and sympathy are shown for the families of the brave men who have been struck down or disabled. Mayor Fay proceeded at once to the scatof war, to look after the suffering and so far sm my be to return to their friends the remains of the dead. How great was the loss of the enemy in this fight is not known. All accounts agree that the rebels had every advantage in respect to position and numbers. The rebels who led in the attack at Bull's Run are supposed to have been South Carolina men, under Bonham, as this traitor has been described in Beauregard's orders as in command of "the advance guard of the Potomac." These fellows kept themselves under cover of the woods during the whole fight.

WAR ITEMS AND MOYEMENTS. An offities has naturally caused some exciteme

WAR ITEMS AND MOVEMENTS. An offi-er from Gen. Patterson's division reported cer from Gen. Patterson's division reported at Washington, on Saturday, that the march toward Winchester had been com-

are it was major, it was the march toward Winchester had been commenced.

The Pennsylvania regiments have been furnished with new clothing by the state and have enlisted for the war.

A Fort Monroe dispatch of Friday states that a small scouting party, made up of Major Rawlings of the Kentucky cavalry, Shurtleff of the Illustrated News, and others, left Hampton on the previous day on a scout, poorly prepared for an attack. When a short distance beyond Newmarket bridge they were surprised by twenty rebels. Rawlings was instantly killed by a rebel shot, two were wounded and captured, while the rest escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body of Rawlings.

At Norfolk and vicinity the rebels are reported to be 10,000 strong. The rifling of cannon is going on there.

It has been announced by authority that no more fugitive slaves are to be allowed in our camps, nor are they to be permitted to follow the army.

The confederate government has called

The confederate government has called upon all the rebel states for a reserve force of thirty thousand men.

The Georgians and Virginians in one of

The Georgians and Virginians in one of the Western Virginia camps have had a sort of insurrection on account of a divis-ion of labor in digging ditches. The Geor-gians say they came to help Virginia out of a scrape, and they don't fancy the business

a scrape, and they don't lancy the business of digging. They prefer to superintend.

The city government of Montgomery (Ala.) to help the cause along has levied a special tax of \$20 on each negro man and \$10 on each negro woman.

The negroes who have been forced to

work on the rebel entrenchments at Cen treville were carried away from their home

treville were carried away from their homes by the retreating troops.

The rebels at Richmond, it is said, have already mounted seventy cannon of large calibre, and ten thousand whites and ne-groes are at work day and night upon the

JEFF. DAVIS'S CONGRESS met at Richmond on Saturday and an outline of the message is furnished by way of New Or-leans. The document, so far as reported, is chiefly occupied with a recital of what has is enterly occupied with a rectain of what has happened since the last meeting at Mont-gomery, with a running commentary on Mr. Lincoln's message. Jeff. is very inso-lent and imperious in his tone. He depicts the barbarities of a war "carried on under the pretext of suppressing an insurrection." The mission of Taylor to Washington is avowed to have been for the purpose of pro-posing an exchange of prisoners, especially the pirates taken on board the Savannah.

PRIZE VESSELS RECUTTURED. Two vessels captured by Joff. Davis's pirates, but retaken by their crews, have arrived at New York. The vessels are the brig Cuba and schooner J. S. Waring. The rescue of the last is due to the colored steward, William Tillenam, who, preferring freedom to slavery, killed three of the prize crew.

CONGRESS. The senate only was in ses-on Saturday and little was done. Lathan of California spoke to the resolution endor-sing the President's acts, some of which were critised; but he concluded his State were critised; but he concluded his State
would stand by the Union. Many members of the house went down to see the
fighting at Bull's Run.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August makes its appearance in good time, with a brilliant table of contents.

OLD papers for sale by the hundred.

LATEST NEWS. The following telegraph-dispatch was received at the Merrimack House at half-past one o'clock to-day from

Thouse at man-pass one occors to easy to the Merchange Boston:—

The New York Herald states that Manassas Junction was supplied with water from Bull's Run Creek, which would now be cut off, leaving the rebel cavalry with

The Ellsworth Zouaves met the Louisiana Zouaves and completely routed them,

taking their colors.

The 69th New York regiment, stripped to their skin, went into the fight regardless

to their skin, went into the ight regardless of fatigue or personal safety.

Gen. McDowell telegraphed that the enemy were completely routed from Bull's Run, retreating toward Manassas, leaving their batteries in possession of our forces. The rebels were driven back inch by inch

The rebels were driven back inch by inch, leaving their dead on the field. Large loss on both sides.

The Zouaves were terribly cut up, losing their Colonel and Lieut. Colonel. The whole force on both sides are said to have been engaged, Gen. Johnston having joined Beauregard's army, swelling the rebel force to 60.000.

to 60,000. The New York Herald's correspondent reports that he was on the battle-field, and that when he left the rebels were flying in

Lieut. Col. J. Porter, with a flag of truce, was fired upon by the rebels; he was en-deavoring to obtain the body of Lieut. Smith of the Massachusetts first.

The rebels now occupy equally as strong a position as at Bull's Run.

a position as at Bull's Run.

The federal forces occupy the late battle-field, about two miles from Bull's Run.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Since the FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Since the fight of Thursday, every hour has been crowded with stirring events. Our army, after the first flight at Bull's Run, prepared for a flank movement, which was executed in brilliant style by sending a large force to the west and north of Bull's Run. This movement is described in an official dispatch from Centreville, yesterday:

We have successfully outlanked the enemy. At half-past two o'clock this morning, the various regiments about Centre-

We have successfully outlanked the enemy. At half-past two o'clock this morning, the various regiments about Centreville were formed for a march, and at about 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's Run to the 16th. At 6 o'clock the first gun was fired from 30-pound rifled cannon sent ahead to batter the masked batteries that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the enemy, and the advance moyed on. At Gen. McDowells headquarters, 3 miles beyond Centreville, the greater part of the army moved to the right to avoid a stone bridge some distance beyond, said to have been undermined. They will pass over upon pontoons prepared by Capt. Alexander of the engineer corps, who had inspected the country minutely in a previous reconnoisance, and to whom in a great measure the plan of the campaign is due.

Beyond doubt the main body of John-

Beyond doubt the main body of Johnston's forces have joined Beauregard, and the entire rebel strength is reported to be 70,000 or 80,000.

the entire rebel strength is reported to be 70,000 or 80,000. The most severe battle of the campaign was fought at Bull's Run, yesterday, and resulted in a complete victory of the loyal forces, who took at least three masked batteries, and drove the enemy back. Our loss was heavy, including three colonels, among them Col. Slocum of Rhode Island, and a brother of the secretary of war. The conflict lasted nine hours, and the smoke of battle was seen from the heights about Washington. It is said Jeff. Davis in person conducted the operations of the rebels. The Sixty-Ninth New York was in the advance. The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station, about a miles from Bull's Run:

Fairfax Court House, July 21, 11 a. m.—There is rapid firing from heavy guns, and frequent discharges of musketry.

11.10—The firmg is very kenyy, and apparently of the vicinity of th

5.45 r. m.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The coloned went at 4 o'clock, and will be back soon.

A still later report, not official, but from an apparently reliable source, says the column under Col. Heintzeiman had followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and was then shelling them.

The cannonading can occasionally be heard in Washington from Georgetown Hights.

The headquarters of the army is inaccessible to-night, the president and cabinet benight, the president and cabinet benight with General Scott and staff and other distinguished gentlement. There is most intense excitement everywhere existing to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning spectator of events is immediately surrounded and compelled to relate his observations. The many unauthenticated rumors which prevail serve to confuse the rute could be seen from eminences in Washington.

A number of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington.

A number of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington.

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A number of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington.

It is stated with confidence in all quarters that Col. Cameron of the 79th N. Y. regiment, brother of the secretary of war, and Col. Slocum of the 2d Rhode Island regiment. were killed.

Later Accounts of the Battle.—Another dispatch, dated at Washington, yesterday, confirms the above, and adds interesting

regiment, were killed.

Later Aeconate of the Battle.—Another dispatch, dated at Washington, yesterday, confirms the above, and adds interesting particulars, which are deemed reliable:

Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the 4th brigade to hold a battery on the hill on the Warrenton road in the vicinity of the place where the last battle was fought. The flank movements were described in our first dispatch.

Gen. Schenck's and Sherman's brigades, of Gen. Tyler's column, advanced by the Warrenton road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road, while Heintzelman's and Hunter's division took the fork of the Warrenton road to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Keyes's brigade remained at Centreville.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding the road, and our troops formed in order of battle array. The 2d N. Y. and 1st Ohio on the left and the 2d Ohio and 2d Wisconsin and 70th, 13th, and 60th N. Y. on the right. Col. Miles's division followed in the rear.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at 10 minutes to 7. The rebels odd not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards. When Hunter's division canne up the battle became general was almost a success. The general properties of the control of the strength of the was supplied by two— and in the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them.

The 2d Ohio and 2d New York regiments were marched by flank through the woods, by a new made road, within a mile of the main road, when they came upon a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear. Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to p

whashington. It is said Jeff. Davis in person conducted the operations of the robels. The Sixty-Nith New York was in the advance. The following bulletins were received in official quarters during the progress of the battle, from the telegraph station, about 4 miles from Bull's Run:

Fairfuz Court House, July 21, 11 a.m.

—There is rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry.

11.10—The firing is very heavy, and apparently on our left wing.

11.50.—There is et idently a battle. To wards our left in the direction of Bulls Run, and a little north, the firing is very heavy and apparently nearer. The musketry is heavy and nearer. The musketry is heavy and nearer. The musketry is heavy and nearer.

2 r. M.—The firing has lettle farther off and apparently in the direction of the Junction; less heavy guns and more light artillery as near as I can judge.

3.50 r. M.—The firing has almost entirely ease, and can only be heard with difficulty. I shall telegraph no more unless there should be a renewal of the battle will be a state of the state of

## New Adbertisements.

AUCTION SALES.
BY E. B. PATCH & CO.

Toll House adjoining Central Bridge.
On SAT BIOAT, July 27, 43 to 0-fock At
we shall Bell and apportaining, situated at the
Toll House and land apportaining, situated at the
northerly end of Central Bridge and adjoining the
same. You particulars inquire of E. B. PATCH &
CO., Auctionere.

Sale of Stocks in Boston, July 2
H Boston & Mauer Raliroad,
3 Western Raliroad,
3 Western Raliroad,
5 Western Raliroad,
1 Respective of the Respective of th

#### CITY MATTERS.

EXAMINATION WEEK. The pupils of our ublic schools will be examined this week public schools will be examined this week, and, after the examination, will have a vaciation of six weeks to visit their friends in the country or to amuse themselves at home, and return with renewed strength to commence their studies again about the first of September.

The High School is being examined today, and will close by public exercises at Huntington Hall, at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon, at which time the graduates will receive their diplomas. The Carney medal

ccive their diplomas. The Carney medal presentations will take place at the conclusion of the exercises, with addresses.

The whole number of scholars attending The whole number of scholars attending the High School during the last term is 206; number belonging, July 13th, males 47, females 95, total 142. Average number belonging, males 62, females 112, total 174. Average daily attendance, 157.

114. Average daily attendance, 157.

Printant Schools. The annual examination of this class of schools closed on Saturday. By this early examination these schools secure one week more of vacation than formerly. This is as it should be. These scholars now will get forty-two weeks of school out of the fifty-two in every year, which with the average occlition, days. which, with the average condition school houses, and with the age of the schol ars, ranging from four to nine, is as much time as sanitary and intellectual laws will allow.

time as sanitary and intellectual laws will allow.

The examination passed of generally with great credit, and in many instances with much improvement on former years. An interesting feature in these examinations is the very large attendance of parents and friends, showing a very encouraging appreciation on the part of our citizens of the importance of this grade of schools. These schools in our city we consider on the whole a great success. With few exceptions the teachers have all the kindness of parents and all the skill of instructors, making them at once a school and a home for the scholars.

The course of study in these schools was much abbreviated at the commencement of the current year. Four sections only in Colburn's Arithmetic are now required for admission to the grammar school, and no geography. The result will be a very large transfer from these schools to the grammar schools, thinning the former and filling; the latter. The advantage of this change is yet to be tested.

Battle ox Middle Street.

BATTLE ON MIDDLE STREET. About the time the battle at Bull's Run was going on time the battle at Bull's Kun was going on yesterday, the inhabitants on Middle street were surprised to find that a serious engagement was going on between two females, General Alcohol commanding on both sides. No lives lost. One of the parties had her face somewhat bruised.

RECEPTION OF THE SIXTH. The con mittee of arrangements held another meet ing Saturday evening and transacted some further business in reference to the reception of the Sixth regiment. It was voted to extend invitations to the mayors of Bosto and Worcester, in addition to those already invited from abroad. The committee have es that the steam-gun will be or hand, and the Government of the Mechan lation, to whom the presentation is to be made, will be invited to form part of the procession. Other arrangements announced hereafter.

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE. The following certificates of marriago intentions

ing certificates of marriage intentions were issued by the City Clerk, during the week ending July 20th:

Names.

Eilen Collins,

Little Collins,

N. Y. City

Little Collins,

Little Collins, James Ashton and Mary Dougherty. England Ireland Mary Dougherty, "Ireland John M. Bartlett and Island Pond, Yt., Morgan, Yt. Abby S. Valentine, Lowell, Harmony, Me Darwin D. Batter and Getaria P. Farnum, Holyoke, Flerien Hubert and Mestord, Canada Rosalio Pemasaus, Lowell, Joseph Allari and "Angaret Josefor, "A Getar Lowell, Margaret Josefor, "A Getar Lowell, Edward Sherlock and Ann Hickey,

THE HIGH SCHOOL exercises this forenoon were well attended, though not crowded. The school as a whole appeared well and the recitations were quite satisfac

tory.

Willow Dale. A large party from the
Massachusetts and Prescott Mills have gone
on a visit to this favorite resort, to-day.

POLICE COURT. This forenoon, Patrick Higgins, of Billerica, for an assault on his wife, had his case postponed till to-morrow morning. C. W. H. Stone came in, but tence postponed for another week.

More Cherries. B. F. Melvin, of Centralville, has been fortunate enough to raise a few cherries this season, and has very generously sent us his entire crop in a small

HARPER'S MONTHLY for August has bee received at Mrs. S. D. Clark's periodical store, 140 Central street. This number opens with lively sketches and illustrations of that beautiful Arcadia known as Central Park, New York city, with the usual vari-ety of entertaining articles.

A WAR INCIDENT. Sometime since, two irginia were students in the law school a Cambridge. One was named II—— and the other M——. Both left for the war—
II. to join the rebels and M. to stand by e union. In a letter to a friend in Car ridge, M. gives the following incident:

bridge, M. gives the following incident:

I am sorry to tell you that I met II. of our law school in the rebel army, while skirmishing with them near Camberland. I saw him at a distance of a hundred yards, but hadn't the heart to fire at him, though to could easily have killed him. He was such a noble fellow, as well as one of my intimate friends in Harvard, that I hope I shall be excused for not strictly performing my duty. I called out to him, "Major," (a nickname), and raised my rife. He looked for a few minutes, raised his hands above his head, as much as to say, "I recognize you, old fellow,"—turned and darted off into woods. The captain of this company was an of friend of mine at the University of Virginia.

THE ISSUE. Here is a clear and con

The Issue. Here is a clear and comprehensive statement of the real issue between the loyal and rebel people of this country, in few words. We take it from Mr. Boutwell's oration at Cambridge last week:

The war on the part of the rebels is for the doctrine that the nation has no right to exist if a single state, at any time or for any purpose, withholds its assent. The war on their part is against all government, that which they have attempted to set up, as well as against that which they have inherited from Washington and Jefferson.

We maintain the right of the nation to exist, not in favor of any state, small or great, Florida or New York, but by the will of the people of the whole country, acting in the light of our history and traditions, and in obedience to our necessities. The nation, the union indeed, existed long before the constitution was formed.

It is a curious fact that Robert Garnett.

It is a curious fact that Robert Garnett, who was killed at St. George, was the pro-fessional instructor of McClellan at Wes-foint. He taught him tacticis, and had ar apt pupil, it appears.

The Northampton Courier says that a gentleman arrived in that town last week from Columbus, Miss., who believed, until he reached the loyal states, that congress was in session in Chicago.

By order of the Pennsylvania state authorities all the cannon throughout the commonwealth are being collected, with the view of riffing their bore and otherwise improving them.

proving them.

The New York aldermen have ratified the ordinance appropriating half a million for the families of volunteers. The board also resolved to unite in receiving all the regiments returning from the war, the expenses thereof to be borne by the members of the common council in their individual

capacity.

The Old South Church in Andover have unanimously voted to extend to Mr. William M. Barber, of the senior class in the Theological Seminary in that town, an invitation to become their pastor. Mr. Barber has received a similar invitation from the First Church in South Danvers, and another from the First Church in Dedham.

another from the First Church in Dedham.
The chivaline citizens of Holly Springs,
Miss., took a New York lady in charge
while on her way home a few days ago,
from the south, where she had been teaching school. She was robbed of her money,
arrested as a spy, detained several days,
and after being subjected to several indignities, sent on her way.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws has been conferred upon Edward Bates, attorney general of the United State, by Dickinson college, Pennsylvania.

The chair shop at Smithsville, Ludlow Vt., was destroyed by fire with its content on Wednesday evening. Abel Adams' whetstone shop adjoining was also con sumed. Loss \$3200.

The Kingston (Jamaica) journals of the 8th of Jane state that the cotton growing company had commenced operations in planting on an extensive scale.

The British Consul writes to the New Orleans Picayune that there have been sixty cases of impressed British subjects reported at his office, and calling for his interference.

Eighty-one horses were shipped from Montpelier on Monday for Boston, on their way to the war. They were all procured in Washington county and the average cost of the lot was \$100 each.

Two of the leading morning papers in Philadelphia raised the price on Monday from two to three cents per copy.

The New York Herald is now stereotyping its daily forms by a process long in us in London and introduced into this country by the New York Tribune. The New Yorl Times is about to do the same thing.

George Mather, a well known printing ink manufacturer, died in New York or Monday, aged 75. He has been in the ink business since 1816, and accumulated a fortune.

fortune.

Some gentlemen were out exploring in Ontonagon county, about twenty-five miles from Ontonagon, recently, and discovered gold, which, upon examination, yielded about one hundred and thirty dollars to the ton of rock.

A Vermont farmer, living on the line of the Troy and Boston railroad, stopped a passenger train on Thursday by waving his lat. "What's the matter?" screamed the engineer. "Matter?" said the farmer, "nothin' as I know of." "Then what did you swing your hat for?" said the origineer. "O Lord!" said the farmer, "why, I was fauning myself!"

Notice. All persons who have joined or : intending to join H. S. O. Weymouth's compare are repuested to meet at the Michanie Phala Armory, THIS EVENING, at 7½ O'clock, with fail. Per order. H. S. O. WEYMOUTH July 22, 1861.

"July 22, 1891. Wanted. A middle accel lady is desurous of procuring a situation as a housekeeper. Hes no objection to taking care of a sick person. Good reference given. Apply at this office. 1917diw Pliny Flisk's Family Coal.—A through test of this celebrated Coal has proved it to be the purest and most economical Coal ever offered in this market. For sale only by BEXNETT & Hoto LUTY, or. Alcody and Francous ists. 1864 in

Washington Coal, Forcooking has it kindles quicker, it buras up cleaner, longer, it buras in less quantity, it comovey, than any other free burning cothe genuine can be bought only at liwharf, Western Arenue, and of our a Howard, Western Arenue, and of our a Howard, Persecut street.

Caution! The subscribers, the only shipper of the true and original Frauklin Coal, notice tha other coal dealers in Lowell than our agent, Mr. other oad dealers in Lowell than our agen W. E. LIVINGSTOM advertise Frankin We take this method of cautioning the against buying of other paces than Mr. La ston, if they hope to get the genaine article, have neither sold or shapeed any Franklin C any party in Lowell except our agent, Mr. L

Sire Insurance Companies.

HOWARD

HOWARD

FIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LOWELL, MASS,

Incorporated January 1848.

Continues to insure against marate by Fire, no exceeding \$10,000 in a single risk, on terms favorable to the insured. Policies issued for any term from one month to five years.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$150,000.

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Nathan Allen,
Stephen Cushing,
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Samuel Burban
Ephranu Brown,
Waiter Wright,
Caleb M. Marvel,
Henry C. Howe,

Josiah G. Abbot John Avery, Elijah M. Read.

Stephen Cushing,
Arthur I. Bomer,
Joshua W. Dan elaBoston.

Alonzo A. Miner,
Ephranni Ilrown,
Walter Wright,
Caleb M. Marvel,
Henry C. Howe,
J. W. DANIELS, See, and Treas.

J. W. DANIELS, See, and Treas.

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ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE B FIRE, ON TERMS ADAPTED TO THE HAZ-ARD, AND CONSISTENT WITH THE LAWS OF COMPENSATION. POLICIES written on DWELLING HOUSES not their contents, and CHURCHES, for one or

GEORGE RIPLEY, Agent for Lowell and ricinity, successor to the late A. J. Richmond Office, No. 18 Appleton Block. jy23dly

INCORPORATED 1819. HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company \$ 9 3 6 , 7 0 9 . 0

Policies issued and renewed. Losses equitably djusted and puid immediately upon satisfactory roofs, in New York or Boston tunds, by the un ersigned, the duly authorized Agent. GEORGE RITLEY, Agent, Successor to the Lite A. J. Richmond. Office No. 16 Appleton Block. [62541]

Incorporated in 1836. int insured April 1, 1560, \$4,55 Capital, Cash Assets, Lightlytics, none.

iabilities, none.
Twenty-five per cent. Dividend is now ang paid on five year Policies, and ten per ent. on one year Policies.
Board of Directors.

Seaks of one year vouceus.

Charles Thompson, Hiram Whitman, Pinlander Ames, Annos Brown, Joseph Fenng, James G. Puller. Clarked Bird, Jr., George S. Hall.

CHARLES AND STATE SHOWN President.

CHARLES AND STATE SHOWN PRESIDENT SHOWN PRESI

roperty.

POLICILS issued from one month to five years, of exceeding \$5,000 in a single risk.

GEORGE RIPLEY, Authorized Agent, Succesor to the late A. J. Richnoned.

febisdöm 18 Appleton Block, Lowell.

Removed to No. 17 Central street.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE. Net Assets, July 1, 1859, \$1,825,642.86. CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, \$200,600. Capital and Surplus, \$500,000. Never contested a case, every loss has been paid promptly. CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., ILARTFORD, CONN. a Capital, \$250,000. Cadital and Surplus, \$223, 698.01.

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., CONWAY, MASS. Cash Capital, \$150,000. Assets, \$264,944.82.

o Assessments in any case in the above Companies EAGLE FIRE INSURANCE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

ROSTON, MASS. Lash on hand, \$10,000. Available Assets, \$90,000 Never made an assessment. Paying 25 per cent. dividend. MERRIMACK M. FIRE INSURANCE CO. ANDOVER, MASS.

Cash on hand, \$15,000. Available Assets, \$135 000. Incorporated 1828. Are paying 40 per cent. dividend. CITIZENS' M. FIRE INSURANCE CO. BRIGHTON, MASS.

(Dividends 10 per cent.) Cash on hand, \$30,000. Available Assets, \$161,000 CHELSEA M. FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Profits divided among the assured.

Policies lassued on most classes of property, and at reasonable rates. Losses promptly and equation by adjusted. The safer classes of property takes for a term of fave years if desired.

Office, No. 17 Central street at E. S. Hinni's New Book, Stationery and Music Store, Lowell Mass. INSURANCE AGENCY.

LIFE AND FIRE

NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO., MONTPLLIER, VT. Capital over \$20,000. Dividends paid once in five years in eash. No Company stands higher in the Commissioners' Report.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LEE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN. Capital, \$200,000. CHARTER OAK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN. NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TLANTIC FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Capital over \$200,000.

LOWELL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO., lisks confined strictly to the City of Lowell Lost only \$60 for over three years.

CITIZENS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO., MUTUAL SAFETY FIRE INS. CO., SOUTH READING, MASS.

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Office-No. 49 Central st., Lowell.
jel2dly GEO. W. BEAN, Agent.

ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS
The best Aromatic Tonic ever offered to the public. All Druggists have it. See Advertisement.

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Orders for the paper, will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimork street, Near Gay.

The usual deduction in favor of Newsmen and Agents

All communications should be addressed to the Publisher

Baltimore, Monday Morning, July 22, 1861.-11 o'clock

Six lines or less make a square. Contracts to be subject o special agreement. Marriage and Oblitary notices, 25 cents.
Advertisements will be received at the office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street, near Gay. Advertisements should be sent in early.

Price of Advertisements.

# The South.

'Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass, Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; But is not Doria's menace come to pass?

Are they not bridled? Venice, lost and wou, Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done, Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose! Better be whelm'd beneath the waves, and shun, Even in destruction's depth, her foreign foes, From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.

### THE WAR.

From the Grand Army. The First Battle at Bull's Run.

The Washington papers contain some further accounts of the first conflict at Bull's Run. The Washington morning Chronicle of yesterday says that a Connecticut man who had been taken prisoner by the Confederates but escaped at Bull's Run, gives a very intelligent account of himself and his experience. He says the enemy continued to be reinforced all day vesterday by every train that arrived. Among the arrivals was General Johnson with 17,000 men. He says that the strength of the army yesterday, including arrivals during the day, was not less than 70,000 to 80,000 men, and that more arrivals were expected.

When our troops were attacked on Thursday he says the Massachusetts First were extended around to the left, and came upon the entrenchments of the enemy before either party discoverd the other. The rebels immediately sprang to their arms, when our men cried, hold! The rebtheir arms, when our men cried, hold! The reb-els inquired, "who are you?" "The Massachusetts Ohio, on the left; the 3d Ohio, 2d Wisconsin and els inquired, "who are you?" "The Massachusette First." "D—n you, you are just the men we want to shoot:" with which they fired. One man received a number of balls, and, falling dead, received a number of balls, and, falling dead, range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at 10 minutes of 7 o'clock, this morning. The Confedhim up with sabres. They battered one or two others over their heads and faces with the butt of their muskets, and we have now in hospital one poor fellow whose face was cut and bruised to pieces in this way.

He says that one of the shells fired by our men exploded near Lee and Beauregard, killing a numher of officers and men. A retreat was proposed, but overruled by Lee. They then brought a rifled cannon to bear upon our ranks. Lieut. Tompkins, with seven cavalry, went round to-day, until, with his glass, he counted 27 cavalry com-panies, 80 men each, with splendid matched horses.

Another correspondent says:

A very intelligent gentleman, who left the scene at Bull's Run late yesterday afternoon, who took pains to inform himself, says he saw twenty-eight dead bodies of the federal soldiers, which he believed constituted the whole number of killed, and was told of thirty to forty wounded and missing, many of whom he saw. Some were terribly mangled. One man had his thigh shattered awfully by a grape shot, others were pierced through the arms, legs, &c., with musket balls.—The waddings of a cannon ball bad so chaffed the head and face of one young man as to deprive him of sight. The lamentations of the wounded were painful, though a few not seriously injured, were cager to give battle again, and in high spirits.

From all accounts it seems quite certain that Gen. Johnson has effected a junction with Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas.

The Second Battle at Bull's Run.

We have from Government sources an account of a second battle at Bull's Run, vesterday morning, in which it is claimed that the batteries at that point were taken after an obstinate combat lasting from 7 A. M., to 4 P. M., the Confederates retiring upon Manassas. This information is licial deepatch from Gen. McDowell to the War Department received in Washington they proceeded with perfect elan, attacking it with at 5 P. M. This is the latest date to which any of the published accounts run, but we are informed privately that the War Department had received last night later intelligence to the effect that the Confederates had retaken the batteries at the Run, a statement which derives plausibility from the fact that the firing which was said to have ceased about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was resumed at 7 P. M., and from the further circumstance narrated in the Washington Republican of this morning, that a panic seized the reserve at Centreville last evening, and they fled with haste towards Fairfax, abandoning wagons, provisions, camp equipage, &c., in their flight.

Whatever has been the result at Bull's Run, it is quite certain that the difficulties of the Federal | nassas Junction. troops have but just commenced, and that the result gained has been disproportionate to the sacrifice of life. It seems quite certain that Colonel Cameron, of the New York 79th (Highlanders), and Col. Slocum, of the 2d Rhode Island, have the Run. been killed, and it was also reported that Burnside. Corcoran and Heintzleman, had shared the same fate. Col. Hunter, of the U.S. Cavalry, was said to be mortally wounded.

We now annex the details of the battle as telegraphed by the Associated Press, the first in order being the official despatches as furnished by Couriers who are hourly despatched from Fairfax Court House to the scene of action. We again call attention to the fact, that though Fairfax is in direct telegraphic communication with Washington, and despatches were being regularly received every half hour during the day, the last desputch is no later than 5.40 P. M., though the telegraph office was kept open here nearly all Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes an officer most night :-

FAIRTAX COURT HOUSE, 3.50 P. M.—Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton. of the 2d regiment of Michigan, has just passed and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centreville, say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas Junction, and that our troops had driven and forced the Confederate lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every

CENTREVILLE, July 19-P. M.-General Mchowell has ordered the reserves, now here under Colonel Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull Run on the Mannesses road, having driven the enemy before him. Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here directing operations near

FAIREAX, 4.45 P. M. -Two of our couriers have returned, but they were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the rebels to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the Confed-erates is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are

silenced, and two or three others taken.
5.40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall send another courier there in a few minutes. The couriers went at 4 o'clock and will be back

Washington, July 21-11 P. M.-The most intense excitement is everywhere existing, to hear further from the field of battle. Every returning ligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumors smoke of the battle could be seen from the emithese members reports that Colonel Hunter, of the | more to-night.

3d Cavalry, acting as Major General, was seriously if not mortally wounded. It is stated in all quarters, that the news is generally credited, that Colonel Cameron of the 79th regiment, brother of the Secretary of War, and Colonel Siocum of the 2d Rhode Island regiment were killed in the ac-

Next in order is an attempted description of the contest by a correspondent of the Associated Press stationed at Centreville. His account seems to be made up to 3 P. M. and is as follows:

CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought to-day at Bull Run The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours. The programme of the battle as stated in my first despatch was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with great vigor and bravery and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement with the batteries at Bull Run, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to nold the Federal battery stationed on the hill, on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the last battle (the Bull Run battle.)

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first despatch. Col. Schenck and Col. Sherman's brigades of Gen. Tyler's division dvanced by the Warrenton road, while Colonel Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's division took the tork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Colonel Key's Brigade remained at Centreville, as a reserve. Information was received by General Tyler's command, of the existence of the enemy's battery, commanding that road. Our troops were then crates did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was then opened upon by several of Carlile's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

[The reason, we understand, why Colonel Hunter's success was not complete was because he was mortally wounded, and his division badly cut

The Confederates rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was openfrom masked batteries, which were opened in every direction. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage. The 2d Obio and the 2d New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear .-Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work. This battery then opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey, of com-pany G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others. Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being ible to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries They succeeded in retiring in regular order with their

[From this it is evident that the Federalists here had to retreat, and did not succeed in taking this battery of pieces.]

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New 69th, 79th and 13th regiments, in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as one after another, when a terrific consternation the bayonet's point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before them. They found that the Confederates had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Lieut-Colonel was among those killed. Ellsworth's Zonaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries, at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense. Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had bemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Hentzleman's command was meeting with every success; and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Ma-

Admitting this last statement to be true, is it not strange that confirmation of it should be lacking? Gen. McDowell in his official report of 5 P. M., only claims to have taken the batteries at

The Associated Press report concludes as fol-

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbroke, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor, a consin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode within our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbroke: "We are getting badly out to pieces."

"What regiment do you belong to?" asked Has-broke. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer.
"Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbroke.
From the statements of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the Confederates, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, under the command of Gen. prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He conconfirms the previous reports of negro troops in the Confederate forces. He says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array. The position of the enemy extended in three lines in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our columns. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries. At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short in-

The special correspondent of the Sun states that 8,000 troops went forward during the day to reinforce the "Grand Army."

### From Fortress Monroe.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.] FORTBESS MONROE, July 20 .- A spy who is just in from Great Bethel reports that Captains Jenkins and Shurtliff were wounded yesterday and carried off as prisoners. The rebels had two killed. A company of Massachusetts men made a scout last night to Great Bethel. They report only fifty light horse at that point, but say that the Confed-

erates will make a stand at Cookietown, eight miles this side Yorktown, where a considerable force 5.20 P. M .- Another despatch says that the is now assembled. Near Great Bethel eight of the party captured three officers' horses. The officers escaped into the woods. Formidable preparations are being made for an advance in the direction of Yorktown. The Government, it is stated, is about to furnish the means of offensive operations.

Gen. Butler is making a vigorous effort to prevent the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the several camps. Much of the insubordination and want of discipline (to say nothing of illness) may be attributed to the vile whiskey which has been introduced in large quantities. Gen. Butler

spectator of the events is immediately surrounded, to relate his observations. The demand for intel-Fortress, and will be sent to New York for burial. exists of an attack upon Washington. Order is prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The The Minnesola has steam up every night, in anti- said to have been measurably restored in the cipation of a descent of the steamer Yorktown nences in Washington. A number of members of Congress and even ladies went to the neighborhood of Bull Run to witness the battle. One of Hampton for selling liquor will be sent to Balti-

Latest from Washington.

# RETREAT OF THE GRAND ARMY

### DISGRACEFUL PANIC.

Attack of the Confederates upon Washington apprehended.

CANNONADING HEARD THIS MORNING

The Federal Rout Total.

Five General Officers badly Wounded.

paper,) in addition to the particulars of the battle which are furnished by the Associated Press, gives us the very latest intelligence received last night from the scene of action, that the "Grand Army" was in full retreat, in the wildest state of disorder-The Republican says were started by the teamsters-and the wounded being left uncared for, to die by the roadside.

The National Intelligencer (semi-official) also innounces the retreat of the "Grand Army" from Bull's Run. It says that at 41 P. M. "our troops finding their progress obstructed by masked batteries, which large reserves of the enemy prevented them from flanking, withdrew in good order to Centreville. The 2d Rhode Island Regiment and a battalion of United States Marines held their ground, and with a powerful division of reserve will hold Centreville." The Intelligencer further says that the Confederates far outnumber ed. The buttle consisted in a succession of fires the Federal troops, and that General McPowell cannot resume the offensive until he is largely reinforced. The Intelligencer states positively that Cols. Cameron and Slocum, and Lt. Col. Nugent were killed, and Col. Hunter, who was wounded in two places, had been brought to Washington. The Intelligencer would have us believe that the "Grand Army," after fighting nine hours against masked batteries, retreated with a loss of only 50 killed and 200 wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Thomas F. Meagher, the "Irish Patriot."

it reaches Arlington Heights.

The National Republican of this morning says: All our military operations went swimingly on, and Col. Alexander was about erecting a pontoon across Bull Run, the enemy were seemingly broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilians, who were on the ground, and for a time it eemed as if our whole army was in retreat Many baggage wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down, to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available convey-

sistance, but the alarm was so great, that numbers were passed by. Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries rendered the retirement of the artillery on our part, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact. The reserve force at Centreville was immediately brought up, and marched in double quick step, in the following order.-Colonel Einsteins's twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, with two guns, the Garibaldi Guards. and Blenker's first rifle regiment, with its bat-teries, followed, at several miles distant, by the DeKalb regiment. When our courier left, at half past four o'clock, it was in the midst of this exitement.

Two new masked batteries had been opened by he rebels on the left flank, and that portion the division had had its lines broken, and demanded immediate reinforcement. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside, directly opposite the main battery of the en

overtaken by Government messengers, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centre-

who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even, in some instances, to the regulars, and the bicle, wounded. Ayer's Battery was also report-

Crowds of carriage and baggage wagons came rushing down the road. The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour the alarm had been communicated all along the road to Washington. But this state of affairs is apparently without sufficient cause for agitating the public mind. The movement was a grand one, and could only succeeded by a desperate struggle The heavy loss of life, which is shared by the rebels, only tends to show the brilliancy of the movement, and, with the immense reinforcements sent forward from Washington, will doubtless only succeed. The unfounded alarm will probably prevent a continuance of visiters to the scene of conflict, as their conduct on this occasion tended

### The Very Latest.

Rumor says that Heintzelman's division, late yesterday afternoon, made a circuitous march of seven miles, turned the enemys flank, and at last accounts was shelling them in the rear. The head of the charger of Gov. Sprague, which he rode during the eugagement, was shot off from his body while the horse of General Burnside was sho from under him.

P. S .- By the train which left Washington a 7.10 A. M. we learn that the panic has extended to Washington, where the greatest apprehension flying "Army of the Union," which is now reported to be slowly falling back upon Washington-Beauregard in close pursuit with an army estimated at 100,000 men, and pronounced

by this morning's Intelligencer to be superior to the "Grand Army" in every respect.

AT 4 A. M.

This morning's National Republican, (official regulars sharing in the universal panic, which | Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon

The Republican admits the loss of two Colonels (Cameron and Slocum) killed and five Generals, Heintzelman, Hunter, Burnside, Tyler, and Schenck "badly wounded." All reports concur in stating the slaughter to have been immense .-The Republican places it as high as ten thousand. Passengers by the morning's train report that the Federal army will hardly pause in its retrest until

ance was seized upon by agitated civilians, Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for as-

emy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted.

On his arrival at Fairfax Court House, he was

They were followed by less agitated parties, lines were broken; and that a retirement of our forces across Bul! Run was rendered necessary .-('olonel Hunter passed at the same time, in a veed as lost.

greatly to inflame it among the teamsters.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines, forming a triangle, the apex fronting the coutre of our column. The area seems to have been filled by masked batteries. At 7 o'clock last NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS. evening, guns were still heard firing at short in-

We learn that the order superseding Gen. Banks in the command at Baltimore has been revoked,

and that he will continue to discharge his duties, for the present, as "General Commanding the Department of Annapolis."

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Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS: TRAINS NORTH.

TRAINS NORTH.

Mail at 8.15 A. M.
Express at 3.39 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West; also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York Direct; at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoning Valley; at Sundury with Philadelphia and Erle Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.
The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

Mail at 6.10 P. N.
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TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6.10 P. M.

Express at 7.45 A. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.
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my 21-d

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent. JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

PHE BALTHOOM AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after April 14th, 1861, the trains will run as follows.
Leave CAMBEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except 8unday at 6:3) A. M., Express duly at 3:15 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, CULTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Both ween Baltimore and Piedmont who the 6:80 A. M. train fewern Piedmont and Wheeling 1.14 Accommodation train leaving Piedmont at 6:40 A. M., and between Gration and Pariseriburg, 1382 to 9 lb A. M. and 6:80 P. M. train from Baltimore.

Seriours, take 100 9 H.A., M. and 5.51 F. M. train from peaumore.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.50 P. M. and Frederick at 4.30 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 11 A. M., and 1.45 and 6.40 P. M., and Elicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M. M. and Elicott's Mills, at 7.40 A. M., and 4.00 and 7.00 P. M. On Sundays at 4.10 A. M. only. Leaves Washington at 6.25 and 7.10 A. M., and 2.45 P. M. only. The second and fourth trains only from Baltimore and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.

PHILADELPHIA
WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE
RAILROAD
SPRING AND SUMMER ARLANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for
Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily
teacepts unday) as follows, viz.
EXPRESS PRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL at 9.45 A. M.;
WYENING MAIL at 4.55 P. M. only. All trains connect with
New York Trains except 4.55 P. M., on Sturdays.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 6.09
P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de
frace.

race. From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.36 A. M., and 10.59 P. M.
DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with
9.16 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury
and intermediate estatous.

NOTICE—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be
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LUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, Baltimore, June 224, 1831.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th instant, for Twenty-live Directors to meaning the altains of the Bauk for the ensuing twelve months, the following sentlemen were elected: GEORGE BARTLETT.
CHARLES M. KEYSER, JAMES HARVEY, WILLIAM A. HACK, WILLIAM A. HACK, WILLIAM DEVRIES, CHARLES D. SLINGLUFF, JOHN CUSHING, AARON FENTON, JOHN GOATES, FRANCIS BURNS, J. ROBERT ISRAEL, J. SOSEPH TAYLOR, ALFRED JENKINS, JOHN W. WALKER, J. ROBERT ISRAEL, ALFRED JENKINS, JOHN W. WALKER, J. ROBERT ISRAEL, ALFRED JENKINS, JENGER THE SRAEL, ALFRED JENKINS, JENGER THE SRAEL ALFRED JENKINS, JENGER THE SRAEL ALFRED JENKINS, JOHN OF THE STEER, CARROLL

PERS ON HAND.

I RUNG COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The SUMBER SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 14th, as heretofore aunquiced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are earnestly requested to have the

children presented promptly at that time.
ra 13 123 WM. T. MARKLAND, Pres dent

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### HABEAS CORPUS.

"Next to personal security," says Mr. Justice Blackstone, "the law of England regards, asserts "and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. "This personal liberty consists in the power of "locomotion, of changing situation or moving "one's person to whatsoever place one's own "inclinations may direct, without imprisonment "or restraint, unless by due course of law.
"By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is en-

"acted that no person shall be imprisoned or de-"tained without cause shown, to which he may make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1st, ch. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty "by order or decree of any illegal court, or by "the command of the King's Majesty in person, "or by warrant of the council board, or of any "of the privy council, he shall upon demand of his counsel, have a writ of habeas corpus to bring his body before the Court of King's Bench "or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether "the cause of his commitment be just, and here-"upon to do as to justice shall appertain.
"To bereave a man of life or by violence to

"confiscate his estate without accusation or trial "would be so gross and notorious an act of des-"potism as must at once convey the alarm of tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but "confinement of the person by secretly hurrying him to jail where his sufferings are unknown or "forgotten is a less public, a less striking and "therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary
"government. And yet sometimes, when the State
"is in real danger, even this may be a necessary
"measure. But the happiness of our own Con-"STITUTION IS THAT IT IS NOT LEFT TO THE EXECU-TIVE POWER TO DETERMINE WHEN THE DANGER OF 11 THE STATE IS SO GREAT AS TO RENDER THIS MEASURE "EXPEDIENT; FOR IT IS THE PARLIAMENT ONLY, OR " LEGISLATIVE POWER THAT WHENEVER IT SEES PRO-"PER CAN AUTHORIZE THE CROWN, BY SUSPENDING "THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT FOR A SHORT AND LIMI-"TED TIME, TO IMPRISON SUSPECTED PERSONS WITH-"OUT GIVING ANY REASON FOR SO DOING." - Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol. 1. pp. 135

So our own Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Boilman, 4 Cranch, 100, says: "If at any time "the public safety should require the suspension "of the power vested by this act (the power to "grant writs of haheas corpus) in the Courts of "the United States, it is for the Legislature to say "so. That question depends on political consid-"crations on which the Legislature is to decide. "Until the Legislative will be expressed, this "Court can only see its duty and must obey the This was in a case of Treason.

So Judge Story in his Commentaries on the Constitution, sec. 1336, says: "It would seem as the power is granted to Congress to suspend the "writ of hubeas corpus in case of rebellion or inva-sion, that the right to judge whether the exigency "had arisen must exclusively belong to that body. So in 1807, when great alarm existed as to Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. When brought into the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading. On that occasion Mr. Dana of Connecticut used the following language: "This bill authorizes the arrest of persons not merely by the President or other high "officers, but by any person acting under him. "I imetgine this to be wholly without precedent. If "treason was marching to force us from our seats, "would not agree thus to destroy the fundamental "principles of the Constitution, or commit such an act either of despotism or pusillanimity."

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, govern-ments are instituted among men, deriving their just ments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dietate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes: and, accordingly, all light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their luture security."-Declaration of Indepen-

Yes, sir, we wish for pea e, but how is that blessing to be preserved? I shall repeat here a sentiment I have often had occasion to express. In my opinion there is nothing worth fighting for but national honor: for, in the national honor is involved the national independence. I know that a State may find itself in such unpropitious circumstances, that prudence may force a wise government to conceal the sense of indignity. But the insult should be en-graven on tablets of brass, with a pencil of steel. AND WHEN THAT TIME AND CHANCE, WHICH HAPPEN TO ALL, SHALL BRING FORWARD THE FAVORABLE MO-MENT, THEN LET THE AVENGING ARM STRIKE HOME. It is only by avowing and maintaining this stern principle of honor, that eace can be preserved. - Gouverieur Morris, Speech in the Senate of the U.S.,

"A town meeting of Boston had been called at the Old South Church, in consequence of some new ag-gression upon the rights of the people. The differ-ent orators of the patriot party had in turn address-ed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few remarks, which he closed with the and made a few remarks, which he closed with the following pithy apologue: "A Grecian philosopher who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand quickly as he awoke, and found he had caught in it a small field mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time: he dropped it, and it escaped. Now, follow-gitzons what think you was the reflection fellow-citizens, what think you was the reflection which this triffing circumstance gave birth to, in the mind of the philosopher? It was this: That there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only FIGHT for IT."—Samuel Adams, Memoir in American Eloquence, Vol. 1.

Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect every one who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force. WHENEVER YOU GIVE UP THAT FORCE, YOU ARE INEVITABLY RUINED.—Patrick Henry, Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 4, 1788.

The honorable gentleman who presided, told us, that to prevent abuses in our government we will assemble in convention, recall our delegated powers, and punish the servants for abusing the trust reposed in them. Oh, sir, we should have fine times, indeed, if to punish tyrants it were only sufficient to assemble the people. Your arms wherewith you cauld defend yourselves are gone; and you have no longer an aristocratical, no longer a democratical spirit. Did you ever read of any revolution in any nation brought about by the punishment of those in power, indicted by those who had no power at all? You read of a riot act in a country which is called one of the freest in the world, where a few neighbors cannot assemble without the risk of being shot by a hired soldiery, the engines of despotism. We may see such an act in Asserica. A standing army we shall have also, to execute the excerable commands of tyranny, and how are you to punish them? Will you order them to be punished?—Who shall obey those orders? Will your macebearer be a match for a disciplined regiment? In what situation are we to be?—Patrick Henry, Speech in Virginia Convention, June 4th, 1788.

Where are your checks in this government?-Your strongholds will be in the hands of your enemies. It is on the supposition that your American Governors shall be honest that all its good qualities are founded, but its defective and imperject construction puts it in their power to perpetrate the worst of mischiefs should they be bed men. And, sir, would not all the world, from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere, blame our distracted folly in resting our rights upon the contingency of our rulers being good or bad? Show me that age and country where the rights and liberties of the people were placed on the sole chance of their rulers being good men without a consequent loss of lib-day that the loss of that dearest privilege has ever followed, with absolute certainty, any such mad attempt, If your American chief be a man of ambition and abilities, how easy will it be for him to render himself absolute! The army is in his hands, and, if he be a man of address, it will be attached to him; and it will be the subject of long meditation with him to seize the first auspicious moment to accomplish his design. And, sir, will the American spirit solely relieve you when this happens? I would rather, infinitely, and I am sure ple were placed on the sole chance of their rulers

most of this convention are of the same opinion, her proprietors; if he acquires our cannon he will have a king, lords and commons, than a government so replete with such insupportable evils. If of troops among us, even it we raise and pay them, of troops among us, even it we raise and pay them.

\*\*EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY\*\*.\*

The first daily overland mail coach started from make a king, we may prescribe the rules by we make a king, we may prescribe the rules by which he shall rule his people, and interpose such checks as shall prevent him from infringing them: but the president in the field, at the head of his army, can prescribe the terms on which he shall reign master so far that it will puzzle any American ever to get his neck from under the galling yoke. I cannot, with patience, think of this idea. If ever he violates the laws, one of two things will hemon. he violates the laws, one of two things will happen: he will come at the head of his army to carry

every thing before him; or, he will give bail, or do what Mr. Chief Justice will order him. If he be guilty will not the recollection of his crimes teach him to make one bold push for the American throne? Will not the immense difference between being master of every thing, and being ignomini-ously tried and punished, powerfully excite him to

ously tried and punished, powerfully exette him to make this bold push? But, sir, where is the existing force to punish him? Can he not, at the head of his army, beat down every opposition?

Away with your president, we shall have a king; the army will salute him monarch; your militla will assist in making him king, and fight against you; and what have you to oppose this force?—What will then become of you and your rights?—WILL NOT ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM ENSUE?—Patrick Henry. in the Virginia Convention. June. 1788. ry, in the Virginia Convention, June, 1788.

"The glorious spirit of liberty is vanquished and left without hope but in a miracle,' said desponding patriots. I confess,' said Samuel Adams, we have, as Wolfe expressed it, a choice of difficulties. Too many flatter themselves that their pusillanimity is true prudence; but in perilous times like these, leannot conceive of prudence without fortitude.' He persevered; but John Adams retired from the services of the control of the con vice of the people, and devoting himself to his pro-fession, for a time ceased even to employ his pen in their defence. Otis who had returned to the Legistheir defence. Oths who had returned to the Legislature, disordered in mind, and jealous of his declining influence, did but impede the public cause. In Hancock, also, vanity so mingled with patriotism, that the Government hoped to separate him from its uncompromising opponents."—Bancroft's U. S., vol. 6, page 402, year 1771.

"'Here,' said Mayhew, as he lamented the cold adhesion of the timid good, and for himself, trod the thorny path of resistance to the grandeurs of the world—'here, there are many who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue. But it is my fixed resolution, notwithstanding many discouragements, in my little sphere, to do all I can for the service of my country, that neither the republic nor the churches of New England may sustain any injury.' And every where men began to enter into a solemn agreement not to use a single article of British manufacture; not even to wear black clothes for mourning. To encourage the growth and manufacture of wool, nearly all Boston signed a covenant to eat no lamb."—Bancroft's U. S., vol. 5, p. 206, year 1771.

The King, in his reply, pledged himself speedily and effectually to enforce "oredience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature." His heart was hardened. Having just heard of the seizure of annunition at the fort in New Hampshire, he intended that his language should "open the eyes of the deluded Americans." "If it does not," said he to his faltering minister, "it must set every delicate man at liberty to avow the propriety of the most coercive measures." "The New England governments are now in a state of rebellion. Illows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or to be independent."—Bancroft's U. S., rol. 7, p. 177-227. 177-227.

They rushed on with headlong indiscretion, thinking not to involve the empire in a civil war, but to subdue the Americans by fear. The first step towards inspiring terror was, to declare Massachusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the parliament and the whole force of Great Britain to its reduction; the next, by prohibiting the American fisheries, to starve New England; the next, to call out the savages on the rear of the Colonies the next, to excite a servile insurrection.—Bancroft' U. S., vol. 7, p. 322.

In the Congress of 1774, there was not one member, except Patrick Henry, who appeared to me sensible of the precipice, or rather the pinnacle on which we stood, and had candor and courage enough to acknowledge it. America is in total ignorance, or under infinite deception concerning that assembly. To draw the characters of them all assembly. To draw the characters of them awould require a volume, and would now be considered as a caricatured print. One-third Tories, another Whigs, and the rest mongrels.

There was a little aristocracy among us of talents

and letters. Mr. Dickinson was primus inter pares, the bell-wether, the leader of the aristocratical flock.—John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, Nov. 12, 1212.

As to the history of the Revolution, my ideas may be peculiar, perhaps singular. What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution. It was only an effect and consequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds sequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years, before a drop of blood was drawn at Lexington. The records of thirteen Legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers, in all the colonies should be consulted during that period to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies. The Conthority of Parliament over the colonies. The Congress of 1774 resembled, in some respects, though I hope not in many, the Council of Nice in Ecclesiastical history. It assembled the priests, from the east and the west, the north and the south, who compared notes, engaged in discussions and debates, and formed results by one vote and by two votes which went out to tre world as unanimous.—

John Adams, Letter to Jefferson, August 14, 1815.

Truth, being known, will prevail over artifice and misrepresentation. In such case no man, who is worthy of life, liberty or property, will or can re-fuse to join with you in defending them to the last extremity, disdaining every sordid view, and the mean, paltry considerations of private interest and present emolument, when placed in competion with the liberties of millions; and, seeing that there is no alternative but absolute, unconditional submission, and the most abject slavery, or a defence becoming men born to freedom, he will not hesitate about the choice. Although superior force may, by the permission of Heaven, lay waste our towns and ravage our country, it can never eradicate from the breasts of freemen, those principles which are ingrafted in their very nature. Such men WILL DO THEIR DUTY, NEITHER KNOWING NOR REGARDING CONSE-QUENCES; but submitting them, with humble confi-dence, to the omniscient and omnipotent Arbiter and Director of the fate of empires, and trusting that his Almighty arm, which has been so signally stretched out for our defence, will deliver them in a righteous cause.—John Rutledge, in the South Carolina Assembly, April 11th, 1776.

It was a maxim of the Roman people, which emi-nently conduced to the greatness of that State, never to despair of the commonwealth. The MAXIM MAY PROVE AS SALUTARY TO US NOW, AS IT DID TO THEM. Short-sighted mortals see not the numerous links of small and great events which form the chain on which the late of kings and nations is suspended.— Ease and prosperity, though pleasing for a day, have often sunk a people into elieminacy and sloth. Hardships and dangers, though we for ever strive to shun them, have frequently called forth such virtues as have commanded the applause and revertible. ence of an admiring world. Our country loudly calls you to be circumspect, vigilant, active and brave. Perhaps, (all gracious heaven avert it,) perhaps the power of Britain, a nation great in war, by some malignant influence, may be employed to enslave you; but let not even this discourage you. Her arms, 'tis true, have filled the world with terror; her troops have reaped the laurels of the field; her fleets have rode triumphant on the sea; and when, or where, did you, my coun trymen, depart inglorious from the field of fight? You, too, can show the trophies of your forefathers victories and your own; can name the fortresses and battles you have won; and many of you count the honorable scars of wounds received, whilst fighting for your king and country .-- Joseph Warren, B. ston, March 6th, 1775.

But, pardon me, fellow-citizens, I know you want not zeal or fortitude. You will maintain your rights, not zeal or fortitude. You will maintain your rights, or perish in the generous struggle. However difficult the combat, you never will decline it when freedom is the prize. An independence of Great Britain is not our aim. No, our wish is, that Britain and the colonies may, like the oak and ivy, grow and increase in strength together. But whilst the infatuated plan of making one part of the empire slaves to the other is persisted in, the interest and safety of Britain, as well as the colonies, require that the wise measures recommended by the honorable the Continental Congress be steadfastly pursued; whereby the un-Congress be steadfastly pursued; whereby the unnatural contest between a parent bonored and a child beloved, may probably be brought to such an issue, as that the peace and happiness of both may issue, as that the peace and nappiness of both may be established upon a lasting basis. But if these pacific measures are ineffectual, and it appears that the only way to safety is through fields of blood, I know you will not turn your faces from your foes, but will, undauntedly, press forward, until tyranny is trodden under foot.—Joseph Warren, Boston, March 6th 1775. March 6th, 1775.

Upon the whole it has been the policy of the British authority to oblige us to supply our wants at their market, which is the dearest in the known

of troops among us, even if we raise and pay them shackles will be fixed upon us—witness Ireland and shackles will be fixed upon use witness Ireland and her national army. The most express act of Partiament cannot give us security, for acts of Parliament are as easily repealed as made. Royal proclamations are not to be depended upon, witness the disappointments of the inhabitants of Quebec and St. Augustine. Even a change of ministry will not avail us, because, notwithstanding the rapid succession of ministers, for which the British Court has been lamous during the present reign, yet the same ruinous policy ever continued to prevail against America. In short, I think it my duty to declare, in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty in the awful seat of justice and before Almighty God, that in my opinion the Americans can have no safety but by the Divine favor, their own virtue, and their being so prudent as NOT TO LEAVE IT IN THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE THE POWER OF THE BRITISH RULERS TO INJURE
THEM. Indeed the ruinous and deadly injuries received on our side, and the jealousies entertained,
and which in the nature of things must daily increase
against us, on the other, demonstrate to a mind the
least given to reflection upon the rise and full of empires, that true reconcilement can never exist between
Great Britain and America, the latter being in subincition to the former—Chief Justice Reputer Charge jection to the former.—Chief Justice Drayton, Charge to the Grand Jury, Charleston, April 23, 1776.

"Of the inhabitants of Boston, six thousand seven hundred and lifty-three still remained in the town, pining of sorrow; deprived of wholesome food; conined to their houses after ten o'clock in the evening; liable to be robbed without redress; ever exposed to the malice of the soldiers, and chidden for tears as proofs of disloyalty.—Bancrofr's U. S., vol. 8, p. 42, year 1775.

"They closed their statement in the words of their new member, Jefferson: 'These Colonies now feel the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. We have counted the cost of this contest: and find nothing so dreadful as voluntary slavery. -Bancroft's U. S. vol. 8, p. 36, year 1773.

portionably great; and the gloom in the quarters of the British was deepened by the reflection that they had fought not against an enemy, but against their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, but for the supremacy of one part of the empire over another." -Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, pp. 25-26, Battle of Bunker Hill.

"Here too, as every where else, preparations for resistance had been deferred; no more than four barrels of powder could be found in the city. While Washington was borne toward Cambridge on the affectionate confidence of the people, Congress which had as yet supported its commander-in-chief with nothing beyond a commission," &c., &c.—

Bancroft U. S., rol. 8, p. 24, "Not Prepared for Resistance."

The wife of Colonel Pinckney is distinguished as one of those heroic and self-sacrificing women of the revolution, "whose intrepidity and fortitude lent so able a support to the cause of their country." An incident in her life is recorded in Garden's interest-ing Anecdotes of the Revolution. "A British officer of rank once said to Mrs. Pinckney-It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible."—American Eloquence, Vol. 1.

"But in truth the cry of Dunmore did not rouse among the Africans a passion for freedom. To them bondage in Virginia was not a lower condi-tion of being than their former one; they had no regrets for ancient privileges lost; their memo-ries prompted no demand for political changes; no struggling aspirations of their own had invited Dunmore's interposition; no memorial of their grievances had preceded his offices."—Bancroft's U. S., vol. 8, p. 225—year 1775.

"When Washington learned the fate of the rich emporium of his own 'country,' for so he called Virginia, his breast heaved with waves of anger and grief; 'I hope,' said be, 'this and the threat-'ened devastation of other places will unite the whole country in one indissoluble bond against a 'nation which seems lost to every sense of virtue "'and those feelings which distinguish a civilized "'people from the most barbarous savages.'"—
Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 232—Burning of Norfolk.

"Yet the majority of Congress, scrupulous not to outrun the convictions and sympathies of their constituents, and pleasing themselves by confiding ing in the speedy restoration of peace, not only made no adequate preparations for resistance, but would not even consent to relieve the states from "anarchy ov sanctioning the institution of Govern-ments in the several colonies. The hesitancy of so many members, especially of Dickinson, in-censed John Adams, who maintained that the "fifty or sixty men composing Congress should at conce form a constitution for a great empire, pro"vide for its defence, and, in that safe attitude, 
"await the deci ion of the King. His letters to 
"New England, avowing these opinions, were in"tercepted; and so little were the central colonies 
"tercepted; and so little were the central colonies." prepared for the bold advice, they were published by the royali te as the same "by the royali ts as the surest way of destroying this influence, and heaping obloquy on his name."

Bancroft U. S., 8 vol., 55—year 1775. "The people of Maryland, happier than that of

Pennsylvania, escaped intestine dissensions and in-sured unanimity, by passing over the proprietary government, and intrusting the conduct of resistance to a series of conventions. The prudent, the slow, the hesitating were allowed an influence; but from the first, all parties acquiesced in the principle of deriving all power from the people; and the province, however its movement was sometimes retarded, proceeded courageously in an unbroken line. In November, 1774, it adhered to the association, adopted in the general Congress, and its patri-otism was confirmed by the austerity of religious zeal. At an adjourned session in December, the Maryland convention, fifty-five members being present from sixteen counties, resolved unanimously to resist to the utmost of their power, taxation by Par-liament, or the enforcement of the penal acts against Massachusetts. To this end they voted with equal unanimity a well regulated militia, to be composed of all the freemen of the colony, between fifteen and sixty. They resolved also, that all former difficulties that the light of the colony. shout religion or politics from henceforth should cease, and be forever buried in oblivion; and the benign aurora of the coming republic lighted the Catholic to the recovery of his rightful political equality in the land which a Catholic proprietary had set apart for religious freedem. Charles Car-roll of Carrollton, who, under the British government, had not had so much as a vote at the polls. was placed unanimously on the committee of cor

respondence.

'It was throughout the continent a subject of regret that the zeal of Dulany had grown cool. As he kept silent, the foremost man in Maryland was Samuel Chase, like Dulany a lawyer; less circumspect and less careful of appearances; but strong, downright, brave and persevering; capable of error from rashness or self-will, but not capable of faltering in the cause which he approved. Vehement even to a fault, he did not always speak softly or shun coarse invective; but his undaunted spirit, his tierce independence of mind, his unbending energy his scorn of semblance without substance, of servili ty, of plausible hypocrisy that glossed servility over, his eloquence, which sprung from his heart and expressed the vigor of his nature, his uncompromising energy, justly won for him the confidence of Maryland."—Bancroft's U. S., rol. 8

Gen. Washington's Advice.

Upon the evacuation of Boston by the British Beneral, Washington wrote a letter, from which the following is an extract, to his brother, John Augustine Washington. The letter is dated "Cambridge, 31 March, 1776," and is contained in the third volume of Spark's Writings of Washington, p. 339:

The enemy left all their works standing in Boston and on Bunker's Hill; and formidable they are. The town has shared a much better fate than was expected, the damage done to the houses being nothing equal to report. But the inhabitants have suffered a good deal in being plundered by the soldiery at their departure. All those who took upon themselves the style and title of government-men in Boston, in short, all those who have acted an unfriendly part in this great contest, have shipped themselves off in the same hurry, but under still greater disadvantages than the King's troops, being obliged to man their own vessels, as seamen enough could not be had for the King's transports, and submit to every hardship that can be conceived. One or two have done, what a great number ought to have done long ago, committed suicide. By all accounts, there never existed a more miserable set of beings, than these wretched creatures now are. Taught to believe, that the power of Great Britain was superior to all opposition, and, if not, that foreign aid was at hand, they were even higher and more insulting in their opposition than the regulars. When the order issued, therefore, for embarking the troops in Boston, no electric shock, no sudden explosion of thunder, in a word, not the last trump could have struck them with great-er consternation. They were at their wits end, and, conscious of their black ingratitude, they chose to commit themselves, in the manner I have above described, to the mercy of the waves at a tempestuous season, rather than meet their of-

BY THE PHILADELPHIA TRAIN.

From New York. The New York correspondent of the Ledger says: The news that another privateer has been operating with success in the neighborhood of Martha's Vineyard, excites the indignation, as well as the apprehension, of the shipping merchants, who say, what is the use of having a Navy at all, when the enemy is allowed to repeat his depredations upon our shipping right under our eyes and noses as it were.

An extraordinary demonstration of unemployed tailors took place this afternoon at Social Reform Hall, in Grand street, Heinrick Bardorf, a well known German presiding. The object of the demonstration, so far as can be gathered from the speeches made on the occasion, was to urge upon the "boss tailors" and contractors a more liberal line of policy. One of the hardships complained of is that five dollars deposited money is exacted of the journeymen whenever work is given out; and another is that the wages received are not enough to keep them and their families from

starring.

Some of the speeches made on the occasion were of the most exciting character. Some of the orators proposed that they should present their grievances, in the shape of a memorial, to His Honor the Mayor, while others thought the most impressive way would be to march down to the Hill and relate their grievances verbally. The result of it all was, that a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the public, and to the trade, with power to call another meeting at an early

The tailors, however, did not have things quite altogether their own way. The "bosses" and "contractors" had numerous partisans in the crowd, who would occasionally vent their opposi-tion in a vigorous hiss, but this was speedily drowned by the clamors of the workies.

Operations in real estate are almost totally suspended. The auctioneers have not business enough at the Exchange to pay expenses of desk room. One of them reports three houses sold to-day for cash, at about one-half the money they would have commanded a year ago. A lot in 38th street, near the Fifth avenue, 25 feet by 98 (a big lot in the very centre of the fashionable quarter), was disposed of at \$76,200, and a lot adjoining, same size, at \$70,000. \$100,000 was offered for each three months ago, and refused.

Col. Shepherd left for Fortress Monroe this evening, taking with him about 3000 Enfield rifles, for the New York regiments stationed there. Foreign Exchange for the Arago was quiet, but firm. First class 60 day Banker's bills are done at 107; some drawers are asking 1074a1074; Paris, 5f.42 a5f.30; Hamburg, 35 a35; Bremen

11a711. The stock market to-day, though active, was comparatively quiet. The Bull's Run disaster had an unfavorable influence, and prices accordingly lost the firmness of yesterday.

From General Patterson's Division. The Philadelphia papers contain the following from General Patterson's division:

Connecticut and some three Pennsylvania Regiments will be here to-day. The men are still preparing in strong hopes of a movement. Mc-Kay, the reporter, has been released, and is now here. Mr. Howard has not arrived yet, and possibly goue home. Some six companies of infant-ry, two pieces of the Rhode Island battery after, advanced on the Winchester pike about from two to three miles. They found the road stopped up with trees being felled across. It is supposed the obstruction was from six to eight feet high. The Rhode Island battery fired some eight times. The secession cavalry were from 75 to 100, and they could not aim well on account of the dark. was supposed to be Colonel Stewart's regiment of

The entire column will move in the morning. It is supposed some regiments will relieve them and encamp here, and let those regiments all go on. The advance will most likely be made in three divisions; one take the right or a road about two miles west, and the largest body the Winchester turnpike. The other the road to the left, to-

wards Harper's Ferry.
The troops concentrated at Winchester are 2,000 stronger than ours, with an equal amount of ar-

BUNKER'S HILL, July 18, 1861.—The troops are all in motion. The tents were packed and the column in motion at four o'clock this morning. They have all gone on the road to Charlestown. No three months men will leave if there is any prospect of a skirmish. The distance to Charlestown from this place is thirteen miles, and to Winchester from Charlestown twenty miles.

The Latest News.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Taylor, Sun Building, for New York papers of this morning. To Mr. Umbaugh, corner of North and Baltimore streets, we are also indebted for similar favors. The New York Tribune has received New Oreans and Memphis papers to the 16th, from which

t obtains the following items: Efforts are in progress to defend the Gulf Coast, between New Orleans and Mobile. The body of Col. Dreux, killed at Newport News, had been

sent to New Orleans, where a grand funeral was held, and subscriptions opened for a monument. Louisiana has sent and has in camp 16,830 men; she is called for 3,000 more. The second battalion of the 1st Regiment of Louisiana Zonaves has been ordered to proceed hence to Richmond immediately. Gov. Moore has issued his proclamation, calling for 3,000 more volunteers from Alabama for the Confederate service, to serve during the war.

The Tribune says editorially:

The national question of closing the ports of entry, and in which we have municipal and international law and right on our side, occasions nuch uneasiness among the diplomatists here. England above all is troubled by it. What is curious is that, the first time in history, Russia drags like a lame duck in the wake of England. As to Bremen and Denmark, who make much ado about nothing, they of course cannot understand independent action contrary to the wishes of Eng-

land and of her representatives. The correspondent of the Herald says:

The central division of the Union army left the illage of Providence, the proper name of the village surrounding Fairfax Court House, at about noon yesterday. The only guard left was a corporal's guard of the Rhode Islanders, until 9 o'clock at night, when a battalion of the 2d Michigan regiment was sent in as a guard. In the meantime the rebel sympathisers in the nillage had grown quite bold, and even menacing. This should admonish commander to be careful, in the progress of their advance, to leave behind them a guard at every important point. It is necessary to be cautious in the protection of the rear as well as bold in front.

During the night the outer pickets of the Union camp at Centreville were annoyed by continued firing at them.

Confederate troops. It failed even to overawe the spirit of opposition in a Virginia hamlet. Says the correspondent of the Herald: It will gratify the admirers of real merit to

know, that upon the representations of Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., Colonel Sigel, the hero of the recent great battle in Missouri, has been made a Brigadier General. This Colonel Siegel, according to a biographi-

cal sketch recently published in the Republican papers, is not even a naturalized citizen, having only resided in the country since 1858-though unlike his compatriot Col. Boernstein, he speaks English fluently, having been for some time connected with the London Press. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Baden army, was dismissed for insubordination, and 1848, was Adjutant-General of the revolutionary army.

FROM CALIFORNIA .-- By Pony Express. FORT KEARNEY, July 1 .- The California Pony

Express, with San Francisco advices to July 4th, has arrived. Sailed on the 1st-steamer St. Louis, for Panama, carrying \$989,000 in treasure for New York,

and \$103,000 for England, and \$55,000 for Panama; total \$1,147,000.

The markets remain unusually dull for this, the dullest period of the year. There is no export demand for Wheat and Barley, and shippers are July 1, 1861-jy 12-3:

The first daily overland mail coach started from Placerville, escorted out of town by an immense concourse of citizens, with bands of music and cannons firing. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags. There were six bags of the letter mail and twenty-eight bags of newspapers, in all weighing seventeen hundred and seventy-six pounds.

Cook & Hoover's train of overland emigrants, consisting of twenty-two men, six wagons, and sixty head of stock, arrived at Carson Valley on the 1st inst. They report plenty of grass on the route, and the Indians peaceable.

For several evenings past a magnificent comet has been visible about 15 degrees west of the north star, with the tail extending across the heavens more than 90 degrees. In many respects it re-sembles the comet of 1858, with a very much larger neuclus.

Dates from Oregon have been received per steamer Pacific to the 1st inst.

Three companies of the 9th U.S. Infantry ar-

ived by the Pacific. Colonel Knight has countermanded the order for the removal of Captain Picket's company of the 9th Infantry from San The best indication of the existence of gold in

paying quantities in Nez Perces county, is the fact that the Pacific brought down some \$36,000 in dust from there.

A violent storm passed over Puget Sound on the 11th ult., doing considerable damage to the

crops and fruit trees.

The Vancouver (Washington Territory) Chronicle, of the 20th of June, has the following:—We have it from undoubted authority, that Halliday & Co., of St. Louis, contemplate a weekly com-munication between St. Louis and San Francisco. They are building small steamers of exceeding light draught of water, but possessed of great power to ply on the Upper Missouri between St. Louis and Fort Benton, and from that place to Lewistown, at the mouth of Clear Water. Stages will run regularly, and a steamer forwarding freight and passengers will connect the latter place with Vancouver, which is to become the bead of Ocean Steamship Navigation. It was with this project in view that the Company lately bought the ocean steamers. If carried out, as it will undoubtedly be, it will be of incalculable benefit to this region. The practicability of this enterprise has been fully demonstrated. Steamers of light draught would have no difficulty in navigating the Upper Missouri at Fort Benton at all stages of the year.

Austin Smith, late Navy Agent at San Francis-co, in handing over his office to his successor gave expression to Secession proclivities, lamenting that ne amount of money in his possession was too insignificant to make it worthy of being transfer-red to his native State of Virginia. Smith is a son of "Extra Billy." He carries all the books of effice off with him, leaving his accounts in inextricable confusion.

The Sacramento Union of to-day, in commenting upon the suit, gives the following account of Smith's sentiments to Mr. Chining, his successor in the office. He said, in a very excited manner. both in tone and gesture:- "I owe no allegiance to the U.S. Government, and look upon the Government as an exploded humbug. I proclaim it publicly, that it would be a source of gratification to me, the proudest of my life, to take back to my BUNKER HILL, July 17, 1861.—The Lieutenant | native State a few hundred thosand dollars. If I and Sergeant of the Secessionists, who were had it in my possession, I'll he d—d if I would arrested, are still at headquarters. The Fourth not do so. But the amount in my possession is so not do so. But the amount in my possession is so paltry, (only \$15,000,) that it is not an object worthy of me, and I shall turn over to you what little I have, not as an act of honesty on my part or that I should be entitled to any credit for it but because the Government could make it out of my securities. The North are grabbing the public funds, ships-of-war, arsenals and navy-yards, and the South are cutitled to a hand in that game of

grab. It is a source of grief to me that it is not

in my power to manifest my loyalty to my native

State in a substantial manner. The San Francisco Times of to-day has the following additional remarks concerning the same party: "Mr. Smith paid all demands of his secession friends against the office, and did not pay the claims of loyal men. He refused to deliver a scrap of paper to his successor, and carried all the books of the Navy Agent's office off with him in the steamer. There is nothing to show Mr. Chining how the accounts stand. The affairs are in an inextricable confusion, and it would seem that this had been done with a purpose. It is intimated that orders will be sent by the Pony Express to New York for his arrest." News comes from the Navy Yard that previous to his departure, when called upon to pay an audited account, he answered "The United States Government is played out."

The Pony Express from San Francisco on the 7th, has also passed here, bringing the following advices:

A Union Democratic Convention, composed of 630 delegates, has been in session in Sacramento since the evening of the 4th. A permanent organization was effected, and a sound Union platform adopted. Eight ballots were had for Governor. The last resulted: For John Convers, 233; John B. Downey, 155; Eugene Casserly, 150; J. W. McCorkle, 01; John Bidwell, 38. Necessary to a choice, 328. The balloting will re-commence to-morrow. It is impossible to predict the result. The contest is very bitter. J. C. McKibben will probably be one of the nomineos for Congress.

A Prize Crew Overcome.

New York, July 20.—Captain Peel, of the brig Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, arrived here, reports speaking on the 8th inst., off Cape Antonio, brig Cuba, Captain Stout, from Trinidad for London, who reported that they had succeeded in disarming the prize crew placed on board after being captured by a privateer and had the privateersmen in irons, and the Captain would bring his vessel into New Two of the privateersmen were transferred to the Casta Rica and have arrived here.

Fire at St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, July 16.—The boot and shoe store of Fisher & Collins was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, together with the Post office, and book store of C. C. Walworth. Little or no mail matter was destroyed, and the loss in papers, blanks, and furniture is 500. Not insured. Mr. Walworth's loss is \$3500, fully insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Sales of Cotton for the week were 280 bales at 10½@11 cts. Receipts 139 bales. Decrease receipts 350,000 bales. Decrease bales, against 50,000 bales as year. Stock, 9,400 bales, against 50,000 bales last year. Sugar 31/6 41/2c. Flour \$6.50@8. Coffee—Week's sales 570 bags, at 181/2@20c.; stock, 4,800 bags, against 4,400 bags. last year.

Southern News via Louisville. Louisville, July 19.—The Charleston Mercury of the 15th says a large frigate, supposed to be the Minnesota, arrived off the bar yesterday. The brig Perry occasionally makes her appearance.— Cannon are being successfully rifled at the Gosport

Bostos, July 19.—The Massachusetts Third Regiment has arrived here from Fortrees Monroe, in the steamer Cambridge. The Fourth Regiment is coming up on board the steamer S. R. Spoulding, from

Massachusetts Troops Arrived at Home.

Cruising for Privateers. New York, July 18 .- The revenue cutters Caleb What a commentary upon the terror with Cushing and Morris, were spoken on the 15th inst., which the "Grand Army" was to inspire the lat. 40, long. 68. cruising in search of Confederate

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32 The remainder of the very large edition of this remarks.

fected style.—Hollander, Sun.

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# The South.

Before St. Mark still glow his steeds of brass, Their gilded collars glittering in the sun; But is not Doria's menace come to pass?

Are they not bridled? Venice, lost and won, Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done, Sinks, like sea-weed, into whence she rose! Better be whelm'd beneath the wayes, and shun, Even in destruction's depth, her foreign focs, From whom submission wrings an infamous repose.'

### THE WAR.

From the Grand Army. The First Battle at Bull's Run.

The Washington papers contain some further accounts of the first conflict at Bull's Run. The Washington morning Chronicle of yesterday says that a Connecticut man who had been taken prisoner by the Confederates but escaped at Bull's Run, gives a very intelligent account of himself and his experience. He says the enemy continued to be reinforced all day yesterday by every train that arrived. Among the arrivals was General Johnson with 17,000 men. He says that the strength of the army yesterday, including arrivals during the day, was not less than 70,000 to 80,000 men, and that more arrivals were expected.

When our troops were attacked on Thursday, he says the Massachusetts First were extended around to the left, and came upon the entrenchments of the enemy before either party discoverd the other. The rebels immediately sprang to their arms, when our men cried, hold! The rebels inquired, "who are you?" "The Mussachusetts First." "D—n you, you are just the men we want to shoot;" with which they fired. One man received a number of balls, and, falling dead, rolled into their entrenchments, where they cut him up with sabres. They battered one or two others over their heads and faces with the butt of their muskets, and we have now in hospital one poor fellow whose face was cut and bruised to pieces in this way.

He says that one of the shells fired by our men exploded near Lee and Beauregard, killing a number of officers and men. A retreat was proposed, but overruled by Lec. They then brought a rifled cannon to bear upon our ranks. Lieut. Tompkins, with seven cavalry, went round to-day, until, with his glass, he counted 27 cavalry companies, 80 men each, with splendid matched

Another correspondent says:

A very intelligent gentleman, who left the scene at Bull's Run late yesterday afternoon, who took pains to inform himself, says he saw twenty-eight dead bodies of the federal soldiers, which he believed constituted the whole number of killed, and was told of thirty to forty wounded and missing, many of whom he saw. Some were terri-bly mangled. One man had his thigh shattered awfully by a grape shot, others were pierced through the arms, legs, &c., with musket balls.— The waddings of a cannon ball had so chaffed the head and face of one young man as to deprive him of sight. The lamentations of the wounded were painful, though a few not seriously injured, were eager to give battle again, and in high spirits.

From all accounts it seems quite certain that Gen. Johnson has effected a junction with Gen. Beauregard, at Manassas.

The Second Battle at Bull's Run. We have from Government sources an account

of a second battle at Bull's Run, yesterday morning, in which it is claimed that the batteries at that point were taken after an obstinate combat lasting from 7 A. M., to 4 P. M., the Confederates retiring upon Manassas. This information is privately that the War Department had received last night later intelligence to the effect that the Confederates had retaken the batteries at the Run, a statement which derives plausibility from the fact that the firing which was said to have ceased about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was resumed at 7 P. M., and from the further circumstance narrated in the Washington Republican of this morning, that a panic seized the reserve at Centreville Fairfax, abandoning wagons, provisions, camp equipage, &c., in their flight.

Whatever has been the result at Bull's Run, it is quite certain that the difficulties of the Federal troops have but just commenced, and that the result gained has been disproportionate to the sacrifice of life. It seems quite certain that Colonel and Col. Slocum, of the 2d Rhode Island, have the Run. been killed, and it was also reported that Burnside, Corcoran and Heintzleman, had shared the same fate. Col. Hunter, of the U.S. Cavalry, was said to be mortally wounded.

We now annex the details of the battle as telegraphed by the Associated Press, the first in order being the official despatches as furnished by Couriers who are hourly despatched from Fairfax Court House to the scene of action. We again call attention to the fact, that though Fairfax is in direct telegraphic communication with Washington, and despatches were being regularly received every half hour during the day, the last despatch is no later than 5.40 P. M., though the telegraph office was kept open here nearly all night:-

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, 3.50 P. M.—Our courier has not yet returned. Quartermaster Barton, of the 2d regiment of Michigan, has just passed and says that the officers, men and citizens at Centreville, say a general engagement of the whole line had taken place three and a half miles this side of Manassas Junction, and that our troops had driven and forced the Confederate lines back to Manassas. We expect a courier now every minute.

CENTREVILLE, July 19-P. M.-General Mc-Dowell has ordered the reserves, now here under Colonel Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull Run on the Manassas road, having driven the encmy before him. Col. Miles is now about three or four miles from here directing operations near Blackburn's ford.

FAIRFAX, 4.45 P. M.—Two of our couriers have returned, but they were unable to communicate in person with Gen. McDowell. One of the couriers was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the rebels to fall back and retire. He says the battle was general on Bull Run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field and the other some distance from it, and the

third still further on. 5.20 P. M.—Another despatch says that the Federal troops have won the day. The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the Confederates is complete. The batteries at Bull Run are

silenced, and two or three others taken. 5.40 P. M.—The firing has ceased. We shall sand another courier there in a few minutes The couriers went at 4 o'clock and will be back

WASHINGTON, July 21-11 P. M.-The most intense excitement is everywhere existing, to hear further from the field of battie. Every returning spectator of the events is immediately surrounded. to relate his observations. The demand for intelligence is insatiable. Many unauthorized rumors prevail, which serve to confuse the truth. The smoke of the battle could be seen from the eminences in Washington. A number of members of these members reports that Colonel Hunter, of the more to-night.

3d Cavalry, acting as Major General, was seriously if not mortally wounded. It is stated in all quarters, that the news is generally credited, that Jolonel Cameron of the 79th regiment, brother of the Secretary of War, and Colonel Slocum of the 2d Rhode Island regiment were killed in the ac-

Next in order is an attempted description of the contest by a correspondent of the Associated Press stationed at Centreville. His account seems to be made up to 3 P. M. and is as follows:

CENTREVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought to-day at Bull Run bridge. The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours. The programme of the battle as stated in my first despatch was carried out until the troops met with a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with great vigor and bravery and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life. Our troops advanced as follows: Col. Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement with the batteries at Bull Run, proceeded on the left with four regiments of the Fourth Brigade, to hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill, on the Warrenton road, in the vicinity of the last battle (the Bull Run battle.)

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first despatch. Col. Schenck and Col. Sherman's brigades of Gen. Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Colonel Heintzelman's and Col. Hunter's division took the ork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junction. Colonel Key's Brigade remained at Centreville, as a reserve. Information was received by General Tyler's command, of the existence of the enemy's battery, commanding that road. Our troops were then formed in battle array: The 2d New York and 2d Ohio, on the left; the 3d Ohio, 2d Wisconsin and 79th, 13th, and 99th New York on the right. Col. Miles' Division followed in the rear. The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery, at 10 minutes of 7 o'clock, this morning. The Confederates did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general. Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position was then opened upon by several of Carlile's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

[The reason, we understand, why Colonel Hunter's success was not complete was because he was mortally wounded, and his division badly cut

The Confederates rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which were opened in every direction. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and the daring charges of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage. The 2d Ohio and the 2d New York militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns with four regiments flanked in the rear .--Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the work. This battery then opened upon us and killed on the third round Lieut. Dempsey, of company G, New York 2d, and William Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others. Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order with their

[From this it is evident that the Federalists here had to retreat, and did not succeed in taking this battery of eight pieces.]

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New 69th, 79th and 13th regiments, given in an official despatch from Gen. McDowell by the New 69th, 69th and 13th regiments, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as to the War Department received in Washington they proceeded with perfect clan, attacking it with the latest date to which any of the bayonet's point. Their yell of triumph seemthe published accounts run, but we are informed confederates had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Lieut-Colonel was among those killed. Ellsworth's Zonaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries, at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense. Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, last evening, and they fled with haste towards Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Hentzleman's command was meeting with every success; and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

Admitting this last statement to be true, is it not strange that confirmation of it should be lacking? Gen. McDowell in his official report of 5 the alarm had been communicated all along the Cameron, of the New York 79th (Highlanders), P. M., only claims to have taken the batteries at

The Associated Press report concludes as fol-

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbroke, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Pryor, a cousin of Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode within our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbroke: "We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbroke. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbroke. From the statements of this prisoner, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the Confederates, of whom there are from 30,000 to 40,000 in the field, under the command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at the Junction. He describes an officer most prominent in the fight, distinguished from the rest by his white horse, as Jeff. Davis. He conconfirms the previous reports of negro troops in the Confederate forces. He says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array. The position of the enemy extended in three lines in he form of a triangle, the apex fronting the centre of our columns. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries. At 7 o'clock this evening guns were still heard firing at short in-

The special correspondent of the Sun states that 8,000 troops went forward during the day to reinforce the "Grand Army."

# From Fortress Monroe.

[ Correspondence of the Associated Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, July 20 .- A spy who is just in from Great Bethel reports that Captains Jenkins and Shurtliff were wounded yesterday and carried off as prisoners. The rebels had two killed. A company of Massachusetts men made a scout last night to Great Bethel. They report only fifty light horse at that point, but say that the Confed-

erates will make a stand at Cookietown, eight miles this side Yorktown, where a considerable force is now assembled. Near Great Bethel eight of the party captured three officers' horses. The officers escaped into the woods. Formidable preparations are being made for an advance in the direction of Yorktown. The Government, it is stated, is about to furnish the means of offensive operations. Gen. Butler is making a vigorous effort to pre

vent the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the several camps. Much of the insubordination and want of discipline (to say nothing of illness) may be attributed to the vile whiskey which has been introduced in large quantities. Gen. Butler is to-day at Newport News.

The body of Rawling has been brought to the Fortress, and will be sent to New York for burial. The Minnesota has steam up every night, in anticipation of a descent of the steamer Forktown from Richmond. She is said to be armed with Congress and even ladies went to the neighbor-hood of Bull Run to witness the battle. One of Hampton for selling liquor will be sent to Balti-

This morning's National Republican, (official paper,) in addition to the particulars of the battle which are furnished by the Associated Press, gives as the very latest intelligence received last night from the scene of action, that the "Grand Army" was in full retreat, in the wildest state of disorderregulars sharing in the universal panic, which The Republican says was started by the teamsters, and the wounded being left uncared for, to

die by the roadside. The National Intelligencer (semi-official) also innounces the retreat of the "Grand Army" from Bull's Run. It says that at 41 P. M. "our troops finding their progress obstructed by masked batteries, which large reserves of the enemy prevented them from flanking, withdrew in good order to Centreville. The 2d Rhode Island Regiment and a battalion of United States Marines held their ground, and with a powerful division of reserve will hold Centreville." The Intelligencer further says that the Confederates far outnumber the Federal troops, and that General McDowell cannot resume the offensive until he is largely reinforced. The Intelligencer states positively that Cols. Cameron and Slocum, and Lt. Col. Nugent were killed, and Col. Hunter, who was wounded in two places, had been brought to Washington. Among the killed was Capt. Thomas F. Meagher the "Irish Patriot."

The Republican admits the loss of two Colonels (Cameron and Slocum) killed and five Generals. Heintzelman, Hunter, Burnside, Tyler, and Schenck "badly wounded." All reports concurin stating the slaughter to have been immense .-The Republican places it as high as ten thousand. Passengers by the morning's train report that the Federal army will hardly pause in its retreat until

t reaches Arlington Heights. The following is the Republican's account:

All our military operations went swimmingly ou, and Col. Alexander was erecting a pontoon bridge across Bull Run, the enemy were seemingly in retreat, and their batteries being unmasked one after another, when a terrific consternation broke out among the teamsters, who had incautiously advanced immediately after the body of the army, and lined the Warrenton road. Their consternation was shared in by numerous civilans, who were on the ground, and for a time it seemed as if our whole army was in retreat. Many baggage wagons were emptied, and their horses galloped across the open fields, all the fences of which were torn down, to allow them a more rapid retreat. For a time a perfect panic prevailed, which communicated itself to the vicinity of Centreville, and every available convey-

ance was seized upon by agitated civilians.
Wounded soldiers cried on the roadside for assistance, but the alarm was so great, that numbers were passed by. Several similar alarms occurred on previous occasions, when a change of batteries rendered necessary the retirement of our artillery, and it is most probable that the alarm was owing to the same fact. The reserve force at Cenreville was immediately brought up, and marched n double quick step, in the following order .-Colonel Einsteins's twenty-seventh Pennsylvania regiment, with two guns, the Garibaldi Guards. and Blenker's first rifle regiment, with its bateries, followed, at several miles distance, by the DeKalb regiment. When our courier left, at half past four o'clock, it was in the midst of this exitement.

Two new masked batteries had been opened by the rebels on the left flank, and that portion of the division had had its lines broken, and denanded immediate reinforcement. The right was in good order. The battery erected on the hillside, directly opposite the main battery of the enemy, was doing good execution, and additional guns were being mounted.

overtaken by Government messenyers, who reported that our army was in full retreat towards Centre-

ville.

They were followed by less agitated parties, who stated that the report of the retreat was owing to the fact that the alarm among the teamsters had communicated itself to the volunteers, and even, in some instances, to the regulars, and the ines were broken; and that a retirement of our forces across Bull Run was rendered necessary .-Colonel Hunter passed at the same time, in a venicle, wounded. Ayer's Battery (better known as Sherman's) was also reported as lost.

Crowds of carriages and baggage wagons came rushing down the road. The telegraph office was closed against all private business, and in an hour road to Washington.

The Republican commenting on the news, adds: But this state of affairs is apparently without sufficient cause for agitating the public mind. The movement was truly a grand one, and could only have succeeded by a desperate struggle.— The heavy loss of life, which is shared by the rebels, only tends to show the brilliancy of the movement, and, with the immense reinforcements sent forward from Washington, will doubtless only succeed. The unfounded alarm will probably prevent a continuance of visiters to the scene of conflict, as their conduct on this occasion tended greatly to inflame it among the teamsters.

Rumor says that Heintzelman's division, late vesterday afternoon, made a circuitous march of seven miles, turned the enemys flank, and at last accounts was shelling them in the rear. The head of the charger of Gov. Sprague, which he rode during the engagement, was shot off from his body while the horse of General Burnside was shot from under him:

By the train which left Washington city at 7.10 A. M. we learn that the panic has extended to Washington, where the greatest apprehension exists of an attack upon that city. Order is said to have been measurably restored in the flying "Army of the Uuion," which is now reported to be slowly falling back upon Washington-Beauregard in close pursuit with an army estimated at 100,000 men, and pronounced by this morning's Intelligencer to be superior to the "Grand Army" in "every respect."

Since writing the above, we learn by a telegraphic despatch addressed to a lady in this city by her son, a member of one of the New York regiments, that the "Grand Army" has reached Alexandria-what is left of it-in safety.

### From the West.

The War in Missourl. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—The Fort Scott Democrat of the 13th, furnishes the following Gen. Lyon, who is marching South toward

Springfield, has about 6,000 men, including Major Sturgess' command. He has also 24 pieces of field artillery, of various descriptions, an abundance of ammunition, and a full train of baggage wagons.

McCullough and Jackson have retreated across the Arkansas line for the purpose of drilling their troops. Their available force is estimated at 17,-500 men, including the Texan Rangers and a Mississippi regiment. General Lyon's strength will be between ten thousand and twelve thousand. St. Louis, July 19 .- The Republican's Santa Fe correspondent says it is probable that Colonel Canby will soon send a force to recapture Fort Bliss, Texas, where there is a large amount of

army stores belonging to the general government.

Another Confederate Prize Retaken. The schooner S. J. Waring, one of the prizes captured by the privateer Jeff. Davis, arrived at New York. On the night of the 16th inst., when 50 miles south of Charleston, the steward, Wm,

RETREAT OF THE GRAND ARMY | Pilman, killed 3 of the prize crew with a hatchet. The other 2 were released on promising to assist in working the vessel. Their names are James Wilmer and James Dawcett, formerly of N. J. The negro Tilman, with the aid of the rest of the crew, except one named Donald M. Cloud, who refused to assist in the recapture of the vessel brought her to this port.

### WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Baltimore, Monday Evening, July 22, 1861.

MARTIN, BELT & CO.

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> WHISKIES, 108 North Howard Street,

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Refer to Johnston Brothers & Co.

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Brandies, Rum, Gin; Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon

Claret and White Wines, Cordials, &c. WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FOREIGN LIQUORS, SALAD OILS, Scotch Ale, London Stout, Cigars,

Corner South and Exchange Place, BALTIMORE

&c. &c.

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Nos. 39 and 41 S. Gay Street,

BALTIMORE. J. H. & Co. are the sole proprietors of various brands of choi

Old Monongabela Rye Whiskies.

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### LEONARD PASSANO

No. 52 Centre Market Space,

BALTIMORE

## FANCY GOODS Consisting of as great variety as can be found in any other abuse

in the city, at prices to suit the times On his arrival at Fuirfax Court House, he was TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, HOSIERY,

> STATIONERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

> > PISTOLS,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

PORTE MONAIES AND PURSES, SKELETON SKIRTS,

TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

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### EXCELSIOR,"

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SOLUBLE PROSPHATES.)

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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

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WILL BUY AND SELL DOMESTIC EX-

CHANGE, all kinds of UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, AND GOLD, ON BEST TERMS. VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA CUR-

RENCY WANTED. my 17-d3m\*

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ONLY \$4 PER TON OF 2240 LBS.

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Corner Lombard and Canal sts. jy 17-tť The state of the s

LO THE LABITIC J. W. HARPER & CO.,
BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS,
No. 12 North street, Basement.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CALVERT STATION, BALTIMORE, May 18, 1861. On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, trains on the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY Arrive and depart, until further notice, from CALVERT STATION AS FOLLOWS:

Bapress at 3.3) P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 8.00 P. M.
The 8.16 A. M. train connects at the Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad; at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West; also with Lebanon Valley Railroad to New York Direct; at Northumberland with L. & B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoning Valley; at Sumbury with Philadelphia and Eric Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.
The 3.30 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad. Wrightsville Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. The 8 P. M. train makes connections with the Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections with New York.

Mail at 6.10 P. M.
Mail at 6.10 P. M.

TRAINS NORTH.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Mail at 6.10 P. M.
Express at 7.45 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 1 P. M.
For TICKETS and information, apply at the TICKET OF
FICE, Calvert Station. N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin
streets, Baltimore.

my 21-4

JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent. JAS. C. CLARKE, Superintendent.

FOR THE
WEST AND SOUTH
THE BAITHGRE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On and after April 14b, 1861, the trains will run as follows.
Leave CAMDEN STATION, Baltimore—Mail (except Sunday at 5:3) A. M., Express daily at 3:45 P. M.
Both trains go directly for ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.
FOR WAY PASSENGERS.
Between Baltimore and Plodmont take the 5:30 A. M. train; between Pledmont and Wheeling take Accommodation train leaving Pledmont at 6:40 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 9:15 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. train from Baltimore.

nore.
THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4:30 P. M.

THE FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baitimore at 10 A. M., and Frederick at 4:00 A. M.

THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baitimore at 11 A. M., and 1:45 and 5:40 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills, at 7:40 A. M., and 4:00 and 7:00 P. M.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

Leaves Baitimore at 4:00 and 8:10 A. M., and 3:10 and 5:00 P. M.

On Sundays at 4:10 A. M. only. Leave Washington at 6:25 and 7:10 A. M., and 2:45 and 5:45 P. M. On Sundays at 2:45 P. M. only. The second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Aumanolis road. and the second and third from Washington connect with trains on the Annapolis road.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, at Camden Station, or at the Ticket Oilice.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

PHILADELPHIA
WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE
RAILROAD.
SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, April 15th, Passenger Trains for Philadelphia will leave PRESIDENT STREET DEPOT daily texcept Sumday as stollows, viz.
EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.15 A. M., WAY MAIL, at 9.45 A. M.;
EVENING MAIL at 4.55 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS at 4.45 P. M. only. All trains connect with New York Trains except 4.45 P. M., on Saturdays.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, leaves at 5.00 P. M., stopping at all Stations between Baltimore and Havre de Praca. From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., 11.35 From PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE at 8.15 A. M., and 10.50 P. M.

DELAWARE RAILROAD FOR SALISBURY AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

By leaving in 6.15 A. M. train will connect at Wilmington with 2.46 A. M. train, daily (except Sunday) for Milford, Salisbury and intermediate statuons.

NOTICE—All colored persons, whether bond or free, will be required to bring some responsible white person, personally known to the undersigned, who will be willing to sign a bond to the Company, before they will be taken over any portion of the road.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent OLD DOMINION STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.

FOR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, AND LANDINGS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCR RIVER.

The Steamer VIRGINIA, Captain N. Fairbank, leaves Baltimore, from her berth, at Needham's pier, Light street wharf, EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leaves Fredericksburg EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the train of cars from Richmond and Washington. Stopping at all the regular Landings on the Rappahannock river going and returning, to band and receive freight and passengers.

THE VIRGINIA

Is comparatively new, and was built by merchants of Fredericksburg and Baltimore, interested in the trade, and by merchants and farmers residing in the countles bordering on the Rappahannock, for the express purpose of keeping a first class scamer on the route. During the winter the forward deck has been enclosed, thus alfording complete protection for horses and other live stock. Carriages of all sizes can be taken on toard and carried under deck without taking off the wheels. Her stateroom and berth accommodations are large and commodious, and her capacity for freight extensive. As a passenger and freight bast she has no superior on the waters of the Chesapeake.

Through freight received in Baltimore, and charges paid by R. J. CAPRON & CO. Bowly's wharf.

3.7 Freight received on board of the Steamer Wednesdays and Thursdays, and on Fridays up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

For further information and Blank Receipt of form used by the Company, apply on board, or to R. J. CAPRON & CO. Agents, No. 97 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

F. SLAUGHTER, President, Fredericksburg, Va. ap 22

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF DAYS TO
THE PATUXENT RIVER.
The steamers GEORGE WEEMS and MARY WASHING-The steamers GEORGE & Elemo and TON will leave Baltimore for the Patuxent River on the ing days:
Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday, commencing Saturday
morning, June 1st, 1861, at 6 o'clock, for Hill's Landing direct, orning, outer states, and of the state of th direct for Baltimore.

The Saturday boat will leave Hill's Landing on Friday for Benedict, leaving Benedict Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for 

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND THE POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Captain JAMES HARPER, will leave
Commerce street wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at four
o'clock, stopping at her accustomed Landings on the Potomac
river.

river.
Freight received from Friday morning until three o'clock or Saturday. ap22 CHAS, WORTHINGTON, Agent.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WEST AND SOUTH RIVERS.—Steamer CECIL leaves Light street wharf on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, returning Thursday and Monday-leaving South River at 7 o'clobk and West River at 9 o'clock direct for Bultimore. W.M. T. RICE, Captain.

1. S.—For Sassafras River every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, returning same day, leaving Georgeiown up 12% o'clock.

NEW FREIGHT ROUTE
TO LYNCHBURG,
RNOXVILLE, MEMPHIS AND OTHER POINTS ON THE
SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD.
The STEAM PACKET LINE TO ALEXANDRIA have formed a connection with the ALEXANDRIA AND LYNCHBURG RAILROAD, by which Goops will be forwarded to all points on the Southwestern Railroads with great expedition, at rates on the Southwestern is as low as any other route.

For rates and other information apply to CHARLES WORTHINGTON, COmmerce street Wharf.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS
COMPANY,

164 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
GOODS FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATES must pay duties after this date. Invoices, sworn to by consignors, must accompany all Goods and Packages. Baltimore, March 29, 1851.

NEW BOOKS-NEW BOOKS-NEW BOOKS. Now ready and for sale by
HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building. SILAS WARNER, or THE WEAVER GF RAVELOE,

By the author of Adam Bede, ...... & AFTER ICEBERGS, WITH A PAINTER, A summer voyage to Labrador. By L. L. Noble......\$1 &c CURRENTS AND COUNTER CURRENTS, By Balzac, author of Petty Annoyances,....................... 1 00

PERS OF HAND.
HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Building, Baltimore

LUTAW SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE, June 122d, 1881.—At an election held on Tuesday, 18th Instant, for Twenty-five Directors to manage the attains of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, the following gentlemen were elected: GEORGE BARTLETT, CHARLES M. KEYSER, JESSE HUNT, JAMES HARVEY, WILLIAM A. HACK, WILLIAM A. HACK, WILLIAM A. HACK, WILLIAM BETRIES, JOHN CUSHING, AARON FENTON, JOHN COATES, FRANCIS BURKS, JOHN W. WALKER, J. ROBERT SERVEL, ALA SUBSEQUENT MENTY R. LOUDERMAN, JOHN W. WALKER, J. ROBERT ISRAEL, ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, ALFRED JENKINS, JOHN W. WALKER, J. ROBERT ISRAEL, LEXANDER KIRKLAND, ALFRED JENKINS, JOHN W. WALKER, J. ROBERT ISRAEL, LEXANDER KIRKLAND, ALFRED JENKINS, JOHN W. WALKER, J. ROBERT ISRAEL, LEXANDER KIRKLAND, ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, ALEXAN

IRVING COLLEGE, MANOHESTER, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.—The SCAME SESSION of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, May 23d, instead of May 14th, as heretofore announced, for which a proportionable reduction will be made. Patrons are carnestly requested to have the children presented promptly at that time.

m 13-123 WM. T. MARKLAND, Pres dent

DYE WOOD, CHEMICALS, &c.

R. J. BAKER,

Importer and Manufacturer of DYE WOODS.

# DYEING DRUGS.

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Used by Woolen, Cotton, Soap and Paper Manufacturers, Tanners, Leather and Morocco Dressers, Machinests and Dyers.

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CABINET FURNITURE, No. 47 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE, Has always on hand, Sofas, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, and in tact very article relating to house keeping, for sale low for cash.

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No. 122 BALTIMORE STREET, (I door from North Street, Up Stairs.)

BALTIMORE. Every description of JOB PRINTING executed on reason

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MARBLE WORKS.

HUGH SISSON.

### STEAM MARBLE WORKS. Cor. North and Monument Sts.,

BALTIMORE. Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Tiles for Floors,

Garden Statuary, &c. Foreign and Domestic MARBLE furnished the trade at low

# 5.000 LOTS NEW YORK

MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OPENED IN BALTIMORE.

LESS THAN HALF PRICE

In Paris BAREGES, plain and printed Grenadine Bareges printed (entirely new) in : eautiful styles.

84 BLACK BAREGES, 8-4 WHITE BAREGES, 3-4 BLACK BAREGES.

3-4 BLACK CREPE MARETZ. 3.4 and 6.4 BLACK MOUPILINES, importation.

ORGANDIES, SHAWLS, Hemstitched and Embroidered Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS, French CHINTZES. All these lots were ought last week at auction in New York at large sacrifices to the importers, all are new and desirable styles, and will be

HAMILTON EASTER & CO.

GENERAL AUCTION COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will give his PERSONAL attention as AuctionEER, to sales of

very description, and respectfully solicits from his friends and the public generally, a share of their patronage.

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DINNER, TEA. AND DESSERT SERVICES.

Family and Fancy Hardware,

AND HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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At much less that usual prices. Manyat half cost of

DRESS SILKS, all boiled BLACK SILKS, LAWNS and

A CARD. A. C. MATTHEWS.

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No. 20 SOUTH CHARLES ST.,

JOB PRINTING

A WELL-REGULATED MILITIA BEING NECESSARY TO THE SECURITY OF A FREE STATE, THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS SHALL NOT BE INFRINGED .- Constitution U. S., Amendments, ar-

No Soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law .- Const. U. S:, Amendments, art. 3.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized .- Constitution U. S., Amendments, art. 4.

"To secure these rights, governments are insti-"tuted among men, deriving their just powers "from the consent of the governed."-Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

It is idle to say that the power of taxation (or, by parity of reasoning, any other power) rests on consent, provided there be a right claimed for the government to compel that consent by force.—Say, Political Economy, Chapter on Taxation.

"That in all cases, and at all times, the military "ought to be under strict subordination to, and control of the civil power."-Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland .- Art. 27.

Can anybody show a different principle in the Constitution of the United States?

"That no man ought to be taken, or imprisoned, "or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privi-"leges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner "destroyed, or deprived of life, liberty, or pro-"perty, but by the judgment of his peers, or hy "the law of the land."-Declaration of Rights of the People of Maryland, Art. 21.

Notice to Correspondents.

In consequence of the multitude of anonymous communications received every day, it is found necessary to remind correspondents, that in no case can any notice be taken of any communication, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

THE SOUTH is published every afternoon, after the arrival of the mails, and consequently contains all the latest news by mail and telegraph, up to the hour of publication, and fully twelve hours in advance of the morning papers.

FOR SALE by all the principal newsmen in this city and throughout the South. Persons desiring Agencies for the sale or distribution of the Paper in any particular Town or neighborhood, will apply to the Publisher.

ORDERS for the Paper will be received at the Office of Publication, No. 74 Baltimore street. If sent by mail, must be accompanied by the cash.

THE usual discount in favor of Newsmen and Agents. Postmasters and others forming Clubs of the newspaper offices were the consequence. of Ten will be furnished with one Copy gratis, or ten copies will be sent to one address, upon receipt of the subscription price for nine, for the

### THE NEWS.

"By the 20th of July at farthest-the day ap-"pointed for the assembling of the Rebel Congress "in Richmond, that city will be in the hands of "our troops. That Congress will never meet." Such was the confident prediction of the New York Tribune, caught up and repeated by a thousand lesser lights of the Republican party-such the solemn promise of the leaders to the people, of the generals to the army. On Saturday the Congress of the Confederate States of America did meet in Richmond, and to-day the "Grand "Army of the Union" (all that is left of it) is exactly twenty-seven miles further off from that city than it was two days ago. As the time for the fulfilment of the prophecy came round, many of the Republican journals began to grow uneasy about the dilatory manner in which the war was suffered to drag its slow length along, and urged upon the Administration the necessity of adopting a more vigorous policy. The Administration sought to quiet these apprehensions with the assurance that the whole matter was in the hands of General Scott, who never made a mistake nor took a step backwards, and who would not move until he was ready. On Monday, General Scott did move, -at least the "Grand Army" did so, under his direction, and by Thursday evening it had reached Bull's Run, just twentyseven miles nearer Richmond than Alexandria. Since then the "Grand Army," unfortunately for the reputation of the "greatest Captain of the age," has taken several steps backward, in fact, seems to be travelling rather in the direction of Philadelphia than Richmond-a remnant of it having arrived safely this morning at Alexandria, whence with banners flying and bands playing "Dixie," it took up the line of march for the Virginia capital, just one week ago. It has returned, broken, routed, fleeing-with a loss of many thousand men, a loss that shall fill many homes with weeping, and clothe in the sable drapery of woe thousands of households in quiet New England villages, upon Western prairies, and in great populous commercial towns.

The particulars of the first check to the progress

of the "Grand Army" received on Thursday evening, are already familiar to the public. The details of the battle of yesterday have not yet been communicated with sufficient fullness to furnish material for an extended description of the fight. We simply know that it began yesterday morning about seven o'clock-that it continued, with than were ever mustered either in hostile or peaceful array upon this continent before-in fact, upon a scale commensurate with that of almost give a few instances. any of the famous battles of the old world-and we have the result. That result is summed up in the simple announcement that the "Grand Army" is in Alexandria. It has retreated. The administration organs attempt to conceal the magnitude of the disaster, by attributing the retrograde movement to a panic originating among the teamsters, and communicated by them to the volunteers, and thence spreading to the regulars. A panic is properly defined to be a causeless fear,of that exhibited by the "Grand Army," and which caused it even to abandon its wounded by the roadside, there appears to have been cause enough, if we are to credit the accounts which the government itself has consented to make public. Five general officers-three of them generals of division-two of them belonging to the regular army-are reported among the wounded-all of them, it is said, badly wounded, one of them mortally so. Two colonels and a lieutenant-colonel are reported among the slain. Whole regiments, the 69th Irish, and Ellsworth's Zouaves, being particularly specified among the number-are said to have been destroyed, and it is rumored that the retreat | munication between these ports and England, the has been accomplished by the army, with the loss of price of this description of goods has been so far nearly all its guns. Burnside's battery, Carlisle's, Griffin's and Ayre's (better known as Sherman's-Sherman himself serving as a Brigadier, and Capt. Ayres commanding in his stead) are mentioned by name as having been "lost." How many, altogether have fallen in this worse than Waterloo defeat of the "Grand Army," it is impossible to conjecture. The official organ of the Government puts down the whole number of killed and wounded, on both | tember.

sides, at ten thousand. One thing is certain-the demoralization of the Federal army is utter and irremediable-like a horse that has run away, and can never more be trusted, but must be sold for half his cost, this magnificent array of raw troops, whose first experience on the battlefield has been so disastrous, for any practical purpose is entirely worthless. Outside of the regulars, we doubt whether a single regiment could be rallied sufficiently to make even a decent show of fight. The men have lost confidence in themselves, in each other, in their officers. The prestige of Scott himself will hardly survive the total failure of all his plans, and the utter rout of his "Grand Army." Whether the Government will succeed in collecting another remains to be seen; it is rumored that the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, stationed at the Relay House, upon

receiving orders yesterday to repair to Washington, most emphatically, if not respectfully, declined the invitation. The truth of it is-and every day it is made more apparent-very few of the people who have enlisted in the present war, had any idea of the serious nature of the business in which they were embarking. They didn't realize the difficulty-not to say, impossibility of conquering the South. Mr. Lincoln thought the "panic fictitious and nobody 'hurt,'' when he set out from Springfield to go to Washington, and he never appears to have been thoroughly disabused of his error. In his judgment, the crisis was "artificial"—the rebellion a mere spurt—a fire that might have been left to die out of itself, had not the dignity of the government and his own oath of office required that it should be promptly and effectually extinguished. Down East, when the news was received that a where "calculated" that by Saturday night at

forward movement had commenced, people everyfarthest, the "Grand Army" would be in Richmond, and the pledge that the "Rebel Congress" should not be permitted to meet in that city, on rately threw away their guns, &c., the better to the 20th of July, be literally redeemed. Hundreds of civilians, members of Congress and others, and even ladies are said to have gone over to witness the "Virginia races," as the approaching battle was sportively or rather derisively called. The little for three nights. "races" have, indeed, come off, but they ran who went to witness the spectacle, and the insulted honor of Virginia has been signally and terribly

As might naturally have been expected, the news has created the most intense excitement in this city, as it will not fail to do in every town and hamlet in the land. The peculiar circumstances of our own condition have given a special character to the manifestations of popular feeling here. The hope of speedy redemption, for the first time in many days, has mingled with the yearning for freedom, and with each successive confirmation of the glad tidings from Virginia, the light of battle flamed brighter and fiercer in the people's eyes. The brutal conduct of the Federal police, who sought to punish every expression of Southern sentiment by the immediate arrest of the offender, only served to inflame this spirit, and several collissions between the police and the excited groups who gathered upon the corners and in the vicinity Fortunately nothing of a very serious nature happened, and with the morrow it is to be hoped that a calmer state of feeling will prevail, and men will be prepared to rejoice that their brethren are free, without offering any provocation to the oppressor to make their own bondage more severe-otherwise, fear and revenge will equally impel our present rulers to resort to repressive measures of a still more stringent character. Having borne and forborne for such a length of time, the people of Maryland can afford to be patient yet a little while longer, until in the fulness of time the day of their deliverance shall come. The necessity of moderation in language, and of abstaining from all demonstrations of rejoicing or expressions of sentiment which may lead to a collision with the Federal authorities. cannot be too strongly enjoined upon every man who has the success of the "cause" sincerely at heart. It is not likely that Government will resort to any very violent measures against Baltimore in the mere wantonness of revenge-it is all

## VANDALISM.

"military necessity."

The First Massachusetts regiment which behaved Massachusetts troops behaved otherwise?) in the action at Bull's Run on Thursday, in passing through Fairfax Court House on its way to Manassas Junction, plundered the Court House of all the public and private documents, muniments of | Southern Account of the First Battle at title, records, deeds, &c., which were placed there including Gen. Washington's will, and marched off with these papers stuck upon the point of their bayonets, or pinned to their breasts as trophies The witnesses' stand, a Revolutionary relic, they sent to Washington to be shipped to Massachu. setts, as a present from the regiment to the Com-

We learn that the order superseding Gen. Banks in the command at Baltimore has been revoked. and that he will continue to discharge his duties, for the present, as "General Commanding the Department of Annapolis."

### North Carolina Ports Open.

[From the Commercial Advertiser, July 15.] The two principal ports of North Carolina, Wilmington and Beaufort, we learn have not been and are not now under blockade, and an active trade is carried on in the export of naval stores and the import of provisions. Recent accounts state that six vessels were loading in Beaufort and four in Wilmington, which would shortly sail for Nassau, N. P., and other British ports. The reason that the blockade has not been made effective at these ports is said to be that the govern-ment is poorly provided with vessels of draught but little intermission until late in the after- sufficiently light to enable them to lay off these noon—that it was a general engagement in which a larger number of troops participated rebels are profiting in the exportation of the principal product of the State panel atoms. cipal product of the State-naval stores-and weekly receive cargoes of provisions from vessels of light draught, from Nassau, N. P. We will

Some two months since the brig Thomas B. Watson, after having landed a cargo of negroes on the coast of Cuba, put in at Wilmington in distress, and is reported to be now loading naval stores for Europe, having been sold to English parties, The fact of the arrival of this vessel at Wilmington was published at the time, also that she was supposed to have landed a cargo of slaves at Cuba. This intelligence is confirmed by recent letters.

A short time since the schooner Adeline made a trip from Beaufort to Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of naval stores, and defiantly flaunted the rebel flag in the latter port. The attention of the United States Consul was called to the fact, but the vessel suddenly left port with a cargo of potatoes. A vessel is now lying at a port in Nova Scotia under charter for Charleston, South Carolina. In case she succeeds in reaching that port a valuable freight to Europe is guaranteed her. If, however, she is compelled to put back the charter party is under agreement to pay the expenses of the trip. The facts in the case of this vessel have been communicated to the government, and measures will

The trade with Beaufort and Wilmington is, as before stated, principally in naval stores. In consequence of the comparatively uninterrupted comreduced that it will pay to import naval stores from England and New York, where the price, in consequence of the interdiction of trade between here and North Carolina, has been greatly ad-

be taken to prevent the consummation of the plan.

-Berger, the billiard player, was in Buffalo this week, giving exhibitions. He is now going into Canada and will play in a few cities there, before taking his departure for California in Sep-

### THE WAR.

The Total Rout of the Grand Army at Bull's Run, Confessed by the

Government. The following despatch supervised by the government, has been transmitted by the Associated Press agent at Washington. It acknowledges to total defeat, with a loss of artillery and everything. The flight did not stop until the Heights of Arlington were gained, and only the defence of How to do it is the question. But since that ad-Washington was now thought of. The defeat at | journment-since that estimate—this war has as-Waterloo was not more overwhelming.

Washington, July 22 .- After the latest infornation was received from Centreville at 71 o'clock last night, a series of events took place in the inensest degree disastrous. Many confused statements are prevalent but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant o he army and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington. The carnage is tremen dously heavy on both sides, and on ours represent ed as frightful. We were advancing and taking their masked batteries gradually but surely and by driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction when the enemy seemed to have been reinforced by Gen. Johnston, who, it is understood, took the command and immediately commenced driving us back, when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a regular stampede took place.

It is thought that General McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centreville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centreville or at Fairfax Court House but our forces being in full retreat, he could no accomplish the object. Beyond Fairfax Court House the retreat was kept up until the men reach ed their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the entrenchments. A large number of the troops fell on the way side from sheer exhaus tion and are scattered along the entire route all the way from Fairfax Court House. The road from Bull's Run to Centreville is strewed with knapsacks, arms, &c. Some of the troops delibefacilitate their travel. General McDowell was in the rear of the retreat exerting himself to rally his men, but without any effect. The latter part of the army it is said made their retreat in order He was completely exhausted, having slept but

His orders on the field did not at all time reach those for whom they were intended. It is supposed that the reserved force of the enemy sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about thirty thousand men, including large numbers of cavalry. He further says that owing to the reinforcement from Richmond, Strausburg and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000 men. According to the statement of two Fire Zonaves they only have about 200 men left from the slaugh ter! while the Sixty-ninth and other regiments have frightfully suffered in killed and wounded The number of the Federal loss cannot now be known. Sherman's, Carlisle's and the West Point batteries were taken by the enemy, and the eight siege 32 pound rifled cannon, the latter being oo cumbersome to remove. They were too mile the other side of Centreville. Such of the wound ed as were brought to Centreville Hospital were

lressed by Sergeant Frank H. Hamilton. The panic was so great that the attempt to rally he troops to make a stand at Centreville was entirely in vain. If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have soon been reinforced and much disaster prevented. It is hoped that all the provision trains belonging to the Government ire saved; some regimental wagons were overturned by accident or their wheels came off and and therefore to be abandoned. Large droves of cattle were saved by driving back on the advance of the retreat. It is supposed here to-day that Gen. Mansfield will take command of the fortificaions on the other side of the river, which are able it is said by military engineers, to be held against any force that may be brought against them. Large rifled cannon and mortars are being rapidly sent over and mounted.

The Latest from the Virginia Side of the Potomac.

An officer just from Virginia reached here a 101 o'clock, A. M., reports that the road from Centreville to the Potomac is strewed with stragglers. The troops are, however, resuming their occupation of the fortifications and entrenchments on the line of the Potomac. Col. Marston, of the New Hampshire Regiment, reached here this morning. He was wounded. Col. Heintzelman was wounded on the wrist. In addition to those reported yesterday, it is said that Col. Wilcox, more in the mere wantonness of revenge—it is all the commander of the brigade, was killed. Also, important not to give Government the pretext of Captain McCook, brother of Col. McCook, of Ohio. The city this morning is in the most intense excitement. Groups are everywhere gathered to inquire the latest news. Wagons are continually arriving bringing in the dead and wounded. Soldiers are relating to anxious listeners the so disgracefully (when since the Revolution, have deplorable events of last night and early this morning. Both telegraph and steamboat communication with Alexandria is suspended to-day to the public. The greatest alarm exists through out the city, especially among the female portion of the population.

> Louisville, July 22.—A special despatch from Manassas to the Nashville *Union*, dated July 18th, says that in the fight at Bull's Run Gen. Beaure-gard commanded in person. The enemy was repulsed three times in great confusion and with neavy loss. The Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, with seven guns, engaged Sherman's bat-tery of fifteen guns, and after making a change in their position fifteen times silenced them and forced them to retire from the field. Large quanties of arms were taken. Our loss was

trifling. Major Harrison and two privates were wounded. Federal officers of high rank were killed, and \$700 in gold was taken from the body of one of the killed.

### From Fortress Monroe.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]
FORTRESS MONROE, July 22.—There are no move ments here worthy of particular mention. A Sunday excursion from Washington to Old Point is becoming popular. The Vermont Regiment is to move on Tuesday next. Their time will expire early in August. Max Weber's Regiment and the remaining Massachusetts companies will be paid off to-morrow. Col. Baker is at Old Point and participated in the parade this afternoon, though not at the head of his regiment. The Confederates are active at Sewell's Point, and new intrenchments can be seen from the transports to Newport A powerful battery of field artillery will soon be ready at Old Point for active operations.

The Indictment Against Marshal Kane. The following are the points of the indictment against Marshal Kane:

First-That said Kane, owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States, wickedly devised and disturbed the peace and incited to war, insurrection and rebellion against said United States, on the 19th of April, 1861, and unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass said insurrection with a great multitude of persons, to the number of five hundred and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, with guns, pistols, dirks, clubs and stones, and warlike weapons, against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

Second—That said Kane assisted, by all the means in his power, the aforesaid evil disposed persons to rebel, and with said persons traitorously assembled on the 19th of April, and did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United

Third—That said Kane, as such false traitor aforesaid, on the 19th of April did conspire, consent and agree, with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, to destroy six bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, with intent to hinder, delay and prevent the passage of military troops, and of good and loyal people, to the defence of the government, whereof numbers were murdered and delayed in their movement

Fourth-That said Kane did conspire and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires on the Northern Railroad, with intent to prevent the speedy transmission of intelligence, and thereby hinder and obstruct said United States in the adoption of means proper for defence. Fifth-Charges levying war, &c., against the

Sixth .- Reiterates the charge of destroying bridges, whereby large numbers of military troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsyl vania were delayed, obstructed, &c.

United States

Seventh-That Kane, with others, to the number of one hundred and upwards, did break and destroy telegraph wires, with object as aforesaid.

Speech of Vice-President Stephens. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, made a speech at Augusta,

Georgia, on the 11th, in which he said: Upon the adjournment of the Congress from dontgomery to Richmond, the estimate was for one hundred thousand men for the first fiscal year. The amount estimated by the Secretary of the Freasury to meet the requirements to support an army of this number was fifty millions of dollars -a large amount. This amount must be raised. sumed a wider and broader range. It has taken on larger and more gigantic proportions, and instead of one hundred thousand men we may have to send two hundred thousand men to meet the enemy; instead of fifty millions of dollars, we may have, and we shall have, to raise one hundred millions; and it may be, if it goes on and increases, that we shall have to raise more. The estimate, however, of the Secretary of the Treasury was fifty millions of dollars, and whatever number of men and whatever amount of money shall be necessary must be raised. We do not in-tend to be subjugated. Mr. Lincoln has increased his call from seventy-five thousand to four hundred thousand men. He has increased his demand for money from the five millions first asked for (the amount I do not exactly recollect,) and asks his Congress, now in session, for four hundred millions of dollars. Whether he will raise his men or his money I know not. All I have to say about it is, that if he raises his four hundred thousand men, we must raise enough to meet him, and if he raises his four hundred millions of

money, we must raise enough to meet it. It is a war of political and social existence, and nless we intend to be overridden and beaten down and subjugated, and to become the vassals of his mercenaries and myrmidons, we must, every one of us-every man, every boy, and every woman-be prepared to do our duty. Our means voman—be prepared to do our duty. in men and money are ample to sustain our independence. We have, upon a reasonable estimate, t least 700,000 fighting men. Whether all these will be required to drive back his armed myrmidons, I know not; but if they are, every man must go to the battle-field. He may think, and doubtless does, that 400,000 will intimidate, subjugate, and overrun us. He should recollect, however, as we should, and reverentially, too, that the "race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but that it is God that gives the

Four hundred thousand men may be a formidable army against us: but it is not as formidable as the 600,000 led by Darius against the Grecian States; and we there have the example of much fewer numbers than we are fighting a battle for right, for justice, for independence and for liberty. We have an example worthy of our imitation. 600,000 Persians invaded Greece. These small States could bring against them but 11,000, all told. The 11,000 met the hosts of Persia, not the 600,000, but all that could be brought against them, on the common plata. The 11,000, with valorous hearts, fighting for home, fighting for country, fighting for everything dear to freemen, put to flight the hosts of Persia, leaving 60,000 slain upon the field. Men of the South, therefore let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, its most threatening aspects—nerving our hearts with the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers, when hey were but three million, and coped with Great Britain, the most powerful nation in the worldanimated by these sentiments, fighting for every thing dear to us, fear not the result, recollecting that "thrice armed is he who has his quarre just;" and as our fathers, in the bloody conflict of the Revolutionary War, appealed to the God of Battles for success in their cause, so may we, since we have the consciousness, in any event that this is no war of our seeking.

The men are ample; the means to support them is the subject upon which I am to address you, and how is the money to be raised? War, I tell you, costs blood as well as treasure. Have we the means? Can we cope with the North? That is the question. We have not less than four thousand millions of taxable property within the Confederate States, upon the last minimum estimate. At last year's rates, we therefore could raise from one hundred millions to two hundred millions, for years to come, and yet survive. The wealth of nations, the ability of nations to sustain war, depends not so much upon its taxable property as its productive capital. It is to the latter we must look for the means and ability to sustain war, for in times of war generally all business is interrupted. In this particular of productive capital, per-

haps there is no people in the world more favored under Heaven, and for which we ought to be grateful, not boastful, and it is one of those bles-sings for which we should return thanks. No nation in the world, with the same population, has such a continuous annual productive capital. I have not stated the wealth of the North, but it is not my purpose to detract from it. They were a people of wealth. Most of it, however, came from their connection and trade with us. They were an ingenious and manufacturing people. We are an agricultural people.

South to carry on the war-and this I say to you in prospect of a long war, for I wish our people to see the full magnitude and to feel the full responsibility that rests upon us in it, and to see our responsibility to meet it-is this :-The North sold us some two hundred and fifty millions annually. This was their riches; hence came their wealth; hence grew their cities. Their wealth was but the accumulation deposited from our commerce, just as the delta of the Nile was enriched above the lands of any other portion of Egypt by the deposit of the rich alluvial soil brought down from the mountains and deposited in it .-The riches, money and power of the North came in the same way. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. Lincoln is to get his four hundred millions of dollars, I do not know. That is a matter for him to determine, though I may say more about it before I get through, but at present it is sufficient to say that Lincoln has dammed up the water that turns the mill of Northern prosperity. How long the mill will run time alone will determine. But it is not so with us. We grow breadstuffs enough to supply all our wants. live in a heaven favored land, for all the cereals grow here equally as well as in any other portion of the world-wheat, rye, oats and corn, in a great abundance. We could compete with the world in the production of these. We grow also the tobacco plant and rice. We live in the land of the fig tree, the pomegranate and the vine.— Hardly anything used as food but is grown in the Southern Confederacy, and we could, if need be, grow an abundance of everything except coffee. We therefore, have the means, under the blessing of Heaven, to support ourselves and keep upon the field every variety of cattle, suitable for food or draft. We, therefore, can sow bread enough to support our people and keep from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men in the field. Let the blockade last; let the Northern people be cut off from trade with us within the eleven Southern States, we could for years carry on the

Lincoln's power, fight it out beleaguered by blockade all around. I meet many asking about the blockade. I cannot, to-day, tell you how the blockade is to be raised. But there is one thing certain-in some way or other it will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe—there will be starvation there. Our cotton is the element that will do it. Steam is powerful, but steam is far short in its power to the tremendous power of cotton. If you look out upon the ocean to-day and inquire into the secret agency of commerce, you will find that it is cotton that drives it, and the spindles and looms, from those in your own State to the remotest quarter of the world-it is this element of cotton that drives them, and it is this great staple which is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny, under Providence, I trust, against four hundred thousand, or against four times four hundred thousand. (Applause.) Upon a reasonable and ordinary estimate we grow four millions of bales of cotton. am here to-day to discuss before you the fifty million loan, but I am frank to tell you it may be one hundred millions, and I think it probably will be. The proposition that the Government makes is not to tax the people. The object of a wise and good government is to make the burdens fall as light upon the people as possible to meet every emergency. The proposition the Govern-

war, support ourselves and our armies, and, rath-

er than to be subjugated and become vassals of

are not a grain growing country. Our supply is cotton. I address you, therefore, solely on the subject of cotton. I will now read to you, just at this part of my address, the proposition upon which I shall make

ment makes, therefore, is to take a loan in pro-

duce. In the grain growing sections the mem-

bers of Congress solicit the loan in grain, army

subsistence, meat, corn, wheat and flour. We

understand it. It is not asking a donation, the give you a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, paying the interest semi-annually. It is not a gift or donation, but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you can spare. This is the proposition: - "We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the Confederate States that portion of our crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouse or in the hands of our factors, and sold on or before the - next." Fix the day of sale as soon as

you please, the first of January, the first of February, or the first of March, if you please, though I am aware the government wishes you to sell it as soon as convenient; but let each planter consult his interest, and in the meanwhile consult the market. But to proto be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States for bonds for the same amount bearing eight per cent. interest." There is the whole of it The cotton planter directs his cotton to be sent into the hands of his factor or his commission merchant. He only tells the government in the subscription the nortion he can lend. He directs it to be sold and the proceeds is to be invested in Confederate bonds. I understand that a committee be appointed before this meeting adjourns to canvass this county. Every planter, therefore, of Richmond county, will be waited upon and afforded an opportunity to subscribe. I wish, therefore, to say to that committee and everybody subscribe. I prefer you putting down, first, your name; second, the number of bales, and I prefer you putting down the proportion of your crop. want, especially, the number of bales, but would like also to know the proportion it hears to your crop. Let everybody, those with small crops as well as large, give evidence in this way of their patriotism, and I believe that the poor man that puts down but two bales, if it be half his crop. gives more, and more patriotically than the man who grows one thousand and puts down one half of his, because, as the Saviour said, the woman who gave her mite gave more than all the rest. Let everybody, therefore, put down a portion of their crop, if it be two bales or fifty bales, or one hundred bales, or five hundred bales. I tell you the revolution is at the North. There is

where constitutional liberty has been destroyed; and if you wish to know my judgment about the history of this war you may read it in the history of the French Jacobius. They have become a licentious and lawless mob, and I shall not at al be surprised if in less than three years the leaders in this war—if Lincoln and his Cabinet, its head -come to the gallows or guillotine, just as those who led the French war—(applause)—for human passions when once aroused are as uncontrollable is the elements about us. The only hope of man kind rests in the restraints of constitutional law and the day they framed and ratified these lawles. measures of Lincoln they dug their own graves They may talk of freedom and liberty, but I tell you no people without rulers restrained by constitutional law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are vassals and slaves, and this unbridled mob, when they attempt to check it Lincoln and the rest will be dealt with just as tell you it was in France. Why, the conserva-tive sentiment in the North is against this war. When I tell you it is fanatical, I do not mean that all men are fanatics. Just as the sturdiest trees of the forest yield to the blast of the storm, so have the friends of the constitution yielded at the North And how is Lincoln to get these four hundred million of dollars? I told you I might say something more about it. They have not the money That is true. I suppose the North now migh raise one hundred millions in gold and silver. have not seen the returns of the banks. But their money lenders are nor going to lend it. Some say that the war will be a short one. No, my friends do not lay that flattering unction to your souls. How did the Jacobins raise their money? Why, they laid their hands upon it, and that is the way they will do at the North. First, they will issue scrip; but the Sec retary of the Treasury cannot come up and tell them that it is wrong. He has not the nerve, and he might lose his head if he were to do it. They may issue four hundred millions of Treasury notes and thus get along for twelve months, or perhaps two years, before they are too much depreciated They will then issue scrip against the rich man's property. What is to be the result of this war? am not a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentous consequences, not unto us, but to the people of the North. I have always believed that if the Union were destroyed, the North would run into anarchy and despotism .-We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable whether or not we have quit too soon. This is the only doubt I have. will end I do not know, but never again will they enjoy constitutional government at the North.— They never understood it. Constitutional liberty is a plant of Southern growth, watered by Southern hands, and if it is to be maintained, to live to light the world, it is to be done in the Southern confederacy. (Applause.) At the North there is anarchy. Property will migrate, just as it did in France. That is the end. How long will they be able to war against us? I tell you it will be until we drive them back. There is no hope for is, there is no prospect for an early and speedy termination of the war until we drive them back and my idea, my wish, my desire and my counse would be to raise men enough immediately, from the mountains to the seaboard, to do it.

#### MESSAGE OF President Davis, to the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

RICHMOND, (via New Orleans,) July 20,-Mr Davis' inaugural message to the Confederate Congress commences by calling attention to the causes which formed the Confederacy. He says it is now only necessary to allude to such facts as have oc curred during the recess and matters connected with the public defense. He congratulates Concress on the acquisition to the Confederacy of three sovereign States. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that the efforts of the Lincoln government were to be directed against Virginia, and rom no point could her defense and protection be so efficiently directed as from our own capital. The rapid progress of events during the last few months has stripped off the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Lincoln government had previously been concealed. They have now been, he says, revealed.

The message of President Lincoln and the action of the present Congress of the United States confess an intention of subjugating the seceded States by war of folly equalled only by its wickednessa war by which it is impossible to attain the pro posed result, whilst its dire calamities will fall loubly severe on themselves. Commencing last March with an affectation of ignorance of secession, even of those States which had originated the Confederate government. Persisting in April in the absurd assumption of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by the posse comitatus. Continuing for several successive months the false representation that these States intended offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the President of the United States and his advisors succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purposes of this government were not neace at home, but conquest abroad. Not defense of our liberties, but the sub-The series of manœuvres by which this impres-

version of the liberties of the people of the United States. sion was created, and which were devised in perfidy, is already known, fortunately, for the truth history. Lincoln's message minutely detailed the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter in violation of an armistice, which he confesses to have been in formed of only by rumors too vague and uncertain to create any attention. The hostile expedition of the despatch to supply Fort Sumter is admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible. He charges these States to be the assailants of the Union. The world cannot misunderstand this unfounded pre-tence. He Mr. Davis then compares the present invasion with that of Great Britain, but which was conducted in a more civilized manner. Mankind will shudder at outrages now being committed on defenseless females by those pretending to be their fellow-citizens. Who can depict the horrors which they regard with deliberate malignity, and a pretext of suppressing insurrection, make special war on sick women and children by withholding medicines necessary for their cure? The sacred claims of humanity, respected by all nations, even in the fury of battle, by a careful deviation from attack on hospitals is now outraged by a government which pretends to desire a continuance of fraternal connection. Such outrages admit of no retaliation, unless the actual perpetrators are captured. Mr. Taylor's mission to Washington was for

some comments, for I wish every gentleman to the purpose of effecting an exchange of the prisoners taken on the privateer Savans government simply wishes to control the proceeds of your cotton. The government proposes to all barbarities on prisoners of war by such retaliation as would effectually put an end to such practices. Mr. Lincoln's promised reply is not re-

In reference to the peculiar relations existing between this Government and the States usually termed the Border Slave States, some of them would have united with us, as they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of a war with us, but these States which regard us as brethren, are restrained by the actual presence of large armies, the subversion of civil authority, and the declaration of martial law, the President declaring that in order to execute the laws, some single law, made in extreme tenderness of citizens' liberty, may, to a limited extent, be violated. We may well rejoice that we have orever severed connection with a Government that thus tramples on all principles of constitu-tional liberty, and with a people in whose pre-

sence such an avowal may be paraded.

Operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of a policy which heretofore secretly entertained, is now avowed and acted on by the United States. The force hitherto raised, proved ample for the defence of the seven States which originally organized the Confederacy. Excepting on those fortified islands which the enemy's naval force enabled them to retain, he has been driven months from the formation of this Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. Our forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to the reported invasion by half a million of men now proposed by the enemy. A corresponding increase of our forces, therefore, becomes

ecessary. Our crops are now the most abundant ever known in our history. Many believe the supply idequate to two years's consumption. Our citizens manifest a laudable pride in upholding their independence, unnided by any resources other than their own, and subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government cannot fall short of \$50,000,000, and will probably exceed that sum.

Manners of the White House. We find the following paragraphs in our Exchanges. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks:

"Mr. J. M. Hay, the President's Private Secretary, (during the levee at the White House, Tuesday evening,) approached with a beautiful girl on his arm, and on his introducing her to the President, his Excellency, after exchanging a few words, kissed her as she blushed beautifully, and looked round to see if it had escaped notice.'

A Washington correspondent gives the followng account of the Presidential party:

"Mrs. Lincoln promenaded with Senator Harris, of New York. The President, during the promenade, met with several introductions. One man, from the interior of Pennsylvania, said :- 'Well, Mr. President, I went to Chicago, determined to have you come here, and voted there for you rom the first to last, and now here you are.' The President, retaining his hand, as he bent his head down, jocularly said: 'Yes and a pretty scrape you have got me into.'"

We have a slightly different account of the kissng of the young lady. We learn that she repulsed the President's impertinence indignantly and even slapped him in the face with no light hand.

---- A volunteer's recent letter says: "My wife came on to see me at our camp. Thank heaven, she brought needles and thread with her. My ragian had nearly played out; my pants have been drilled to death; I have been walking in my boot legs for three weeks. I wish my wife was a shoemaker. The boys will soon have their new We are as happy as bob-tail horses in

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### Raincads.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—ON AND after Monday, April 15th, 1861—Boston, Aibany, Troy, Hudson and the West. Trains leave Springfield for Worcester and Boston at 2,10 (Mail), 7,15 and 10,25 a.m. (Acc.), 1,30 and 8,45 p. m. (Express), 5,30 p. m., (Express), 5,30 p. m. (Express), 5,30 p. m.

west.

RAILEOAD CONNECTIONS.—At Albany with the New York Central. Troy and Hudson Eiver. At Chatham with the New York and Harlem and Hudson Earle Boston. At State Line with the Housatonic. At Pittsfield with the North Adams and Stockbridge. At Westfield with the Storth Adams and Stockbridge. At Westfield with the Stamphire and Hampden. At Palmer with the New London and Amherst. At Worcester Junction with the Nashua, Providence and Norwich. At Worcester with the Boston and Worcester.

Split HENEY GRAY, Sup't.

WY ORCESTER AND NASHUA RAIL-WY ROAD.—On and after April 1st, 1859, Passen-gar Trains will run as follows: Leave Worcester 6,20 and 11,15 a.m. and 5,00 m. m. Leave Nashua 7,00 a.m., 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m. At Nashua all trains connect with the trains of Concord Reilroad, where passengers take the cars to and from the Northern, the Passumpsio, the Boston, Concord and Montreal, and the Verment Cantral Pailroad.

Pailroad.
At Groton Junotion trains connect directly with the trains of the Stony Brook Railroad; and also with trains of the Fitchburg Railroad, with the exemption of the first train from Boston; and at Fitchburg with trains of the Vermont and Massachusetts and Chesbire Railroads. and caracter particulars and connections with other roads, see "Pathunder Railway Guide for the New England States." al2 G. W. BENTLEY, Sup't.

NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD and SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD.—On and after Jan. 14, 1851, Trains leave Springfield as follows: 7,60 s. m., Accommodation Train for Hartford, Middletown, New Haven, New York and Way Stations.

dictown, New Haven, New Iork and Way Stations.

12,00 m., Express Train for Hartford, Middletown, Meriden, New Heven and New York.

1,25 p. m., Accommedation Train for Middletown Junction, Hartford, New Haven, New York and Way Stations.

6,25 p. m., Express Train for Hartford. Middletown, Meriden, New Haven and New York.

7,00 p. m., Accommodation Train to Hartford enly.
On Saturdays this Train will wait at Springfield until the arrival of the Train of Western R. R. from Albany.

11,60 p. m., Mell Train, stopping at Hartford and New Haven only; connecting at New Haven with Train for New York.

Jan. 11, 1261 112 R. M. REED, Sup't.

DUTLAND and BURLINGTON RAILROAD ROUTE to BURLINGTON, ROUSE'S
POINT, MONTERAL and "GDENSBURGH. Passengers from stations on line of Connecticut River or
Vermont Valley Railroads, by taking train leaving
Springfield at 7,45 a m., connect at Beliows Falls
with Train for Burlington, making durent connections there with Trains on Vermont and Canada
Road for all points north. Passengers by this Train
dine at Beliows Fells and arrive at Burlington at 6,00
p. m., Reuse's Point 3 40 p. m., Mentreal 10,30 p. m.,
Ogdensburgh 145 a m.
Train leaving Springfield at 130 p. m. connects at
Beliows Falls with Train s-riving at Burlington at
4,50 a. m., Rouse's Point 7.30 a m., Montreal 9,40 a.
m., Ogdensburgh 1,00. New and well ventilated
Sleeping Cars are run or this Train, between Butland
and Montreal. For Tickets and further information
inquire at the offices on the line.

Ruttand, Vt., June 8, 1861.

TEW HAVEN and NORTHAMPTON

NEW HAVEN and NORTHAMPTON
RAILBOAD.—On and after Moncay, June 3d,
1861, Trains will run as follows:
Leave Northampton 6,20 a.m., Mail and Passenger
Train for New Haven and New York; 11,65 a.m.,
Accommodation for New Haven sand New York; 5,50
p.m., Accommodation Train for Westfield.
Leave New Haven for Northumpton, Accommodation at 7,00 a.m., connecting with train on Conn
River R. R. for the North; 5,5 p.m., Mail and Passenger, on arrival of 12,15 p. m. Train from New York,
connecting at Westfield direct for Albany and the
West

Leave Westfield 7.15 p. m. for Northampton on ar-

Leave Westicied 7.15 p. m. for Northampton on arfival of train from Albany.

Connections, at Northsampton with Conn. River R.
R; at Westfield, Western Railroad; at Plainville,
Providence, Hartford and Fishkill R. R.; at New
Haven with New York and New Haven R. R.; hew
Haven, wew London and Stonington R. R., and New
Haven, Hartford and Springfield R. R.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked to all principal
points West.

points West.

Freight forwarded with equal dispatch as by Express CHAS. N. TEAMANS, Sup't.

Westfield, June 1st, 1861.

je8 CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD.

ONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD.—
Passengar trains leave Springfield:
At 7,45 a. m for Keene, St Jehnsbury, Burlington, Monireal, and all way stations same day, connecting at Greenfield with V and M R R for Besten.
At 1,30 p. m. for Keene, Rutland, and through to White Kiver Junction, connecting with night train reaching Montreal at 13,55 a. m. next day.
At 10,40 a. m. (freight and passenger) and 6,30 p. m.—on arrival of Accom. from New York and Express from Boston—for Nerthampton. On Saturdays the latter will wait at Springfield till arrival of Evening Express Train from New York, 8,40 p. m.
At 7,39 a. m., 12,60 m., 440 and 7,60 p. m., in addition, for Chicepee and Chicopee Falls.
Passenger Trains for Springerical Leave Chicopee Islas at 8,15 a. m., 1,00, 5 13 and 7,30 p. m.
Chicopee Junction at 6,50, 8,25 and 11,41 a. m., 1,10, 8,45, 52, 6,05 and 7,30 p. m.
Holyoke at 6 35 and 11,25 a. m., 2,20 and 55 1 p. m.
Northampton at 6,10 and 11,65 a. m., 2,40 (freight and passenger) and 5,28 p. m.
Greenfield at 10,10 a. m. and 4,35 p. m.
Arrive at Springfield at 7,00 and 11,50 a. m., 4,00 and 6,25 p. m. trains from Albany and the West, and with morning and Evening Express Trains for Boston and New York. je6 W. B. BERINSMADE, Supt.

DEOVIDENCE and WORDESTER RAIL-

4.20 p. m. Worcester for Providence and way stations at 7 and 11.30 a. m., and 4 p. m. VALLEY FILLS TRAINS. Leave Providence at 7.00, 7,20, 9.30, 10,30, 11,45 a. m., 12 m., and 1.30, 2,30, 3,30, 4,20, 5,30, 6,30 and

Ep. m.
Leave Valley Falls at 6.25, \$ 9,964, 10, 11 a. m., and 1, 1,31,2, 2,4,6,93,6,13 and 7,50 p. m.
Those trains in bold figures are the Worcester trains.
The Worcester trains connect at Providence with steamer PERBY to and from Newport, midday, and with the splendid steamers PLYMOUTH BOCK and COMMONWEALTH to and from New York vis Stommeron.

Honington.

At Worcester Junction with trains to and from the Western, Worcester and Nashna, Friehburg and Worcester, Boston and Worcester and Norwich and Worcester.

essier, Roston and Worcester and Norwich and Woressier Railroads.

Through tickets to all important points at the west,
can be obtained at the Office of this Company, in
Providence, at as low rates as by any other route.

S. H. TABOR, Sup't.

del

ARTFORP, PROVIDENCE and FISH-KILL RAILSOAD.—On and after May 27th, 1861, Trains will run as follows: 66the WEST.

Leave Providence at 6,40° a. m., 2,35° p. m. for Hart

w II.20 a. m. for Washington.

"II.20 a. m. for Fininfield and New
York, via Norwich.

Washington at 7,25° a. m., and 3,20° and 6,58

p. m. Arrive at Hartford at 9,45 and 11,30° s. m., and 7,11° Arrive at Hartford at 9,45 and 11,30° a. m., and 4,11° p. m.

Leave Hartford at 10,60 a. m. and 4,10 p. m. for Waterbury.

" at 12,20 and 7,50 p. m. for New Britain.

" Hew Britain at 10,23 a. m., and 4,33 p. m.

" Flainville at 10,45 a. m., and 6,00 p. m.

Arrive at Waterbury at 12,00 m., and 6,10 p. m.

"Connect at Hartford with Express Train for New York and Springfield.

GOING MAST.

Leave Waterbury at 8,05 a. m., and 3,00 p. m.

" Plainville at 9,16 a. m., and 4,15 p. m.

" Kew Britain at 3,07 and 9,56 a. m., and 1,25 and 4,40 p. m.

\*\*Mow Britain at 3.07 and 9.35 a. m., and 1.25 and 4.49 p. m.

Arrive at Hartiord at 8.33 and 10.05 a. m., and 1.55 and 5.10 p. m.

Leave Hartiord at 6.00 a. m. and 12.60 p. m. for Providence, connecting at Williamantie for Nerwich and New London.

\*\*Williamantie at 7.30 a. m., 13.53 p. m.

\*\*Plannfield at 6.50 and 8.36 a. m., and 14.32 p. m.

\*\*Wathington at 8.29 and 9.55 a. m., and 1.10 m.

Arrive in Providence at 9.30 and 11.00 a. m., 2.20 and 13.30 p. m.

\*\*SUGMENT OF TRUNKON AND BOSTON.

\*\*SAMUEL NOTT, Sup't.

NEW LONDON, WILLIMANTIC and PALMER BAILROAD.—On and after Monday,

PALMER RAILEOAD.—On and after Mondsy, December 3, 1869,
Trains leave Paimer 7,55 a. m. and 2,10 p. m.
Leave New London 7,15 a. m. and 1,50 p. m.
Trains connect with Western Road East and West, with Hartford and Fishkill Road at Willimantie, at New London with Stomington and Providence, New Raven and New York Trains, and Boat to New York.
di2 RICHARD N. DOWD, Sup't.

AMHERST. BELCHERTOWN and PALMER RAILEOAD.—On and after April 15th, 1861, Trains will run daily as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Leave Palmers at 2,65 and 6,45 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, or the 18,25 a. m. and 5,30 p. m. trains East from Springfield, will not fail to sonnect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfeid, Greenwich and Uana; at Amberst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley and Sunderland.

W. DIXEY, General Agent.

### Steamboats.

UDSON and NEW YORK FREIGHT

I and PASSENGER LINE—Connecting with
the Hudson and Boston Railroad and Western and
P. and North Adams Railroads. Steamer South
America, Capt F. M. Powers, Steamer Oregon, Capt
C. F King, leave Hudsen daily Saturdays excepted,
at 6 o'clock p. m., on the arrival of the cars from the
Bast. Leave New York daily, Sandeys excepted,
from foot of Harrison st, North River, at 5 o'clock
p. m., connecting with the cars for the Bast the next
morning For further particulars inquire of Hesser
Fowers, Bogardus & Ce. or Hessre Haviland, Clark &
Co. of the city of Budson, or on board of the Boats
in the city of New York

WY AR TROED D. and JONE 1814 ND

CO. of the city of Sudson or on beard of the Boats in the city of New York.

TARTFORD and LONG ISLAND

ISLAMBOAT CO.—The new and beautiful Stramer MART BENTON, Capt GLORGE W. BATES, having been placed upon the route between Hartlord, New London, Greenpert and Sag Harbor, will, until further notice, run a follows: Leave 3ag Harbor Menda, 6, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7,50 a. m.; Greenport at S.15 a. m.; the London at 10,15 a. m.; arriving at Hartlord at 6 a. m.

Roturning, leave Hartlord on Theedays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.30 a. m.; thing at Sag Harbor at 6 p. m.; thing at Sag Harbor at 6 p. m.

Passengers from Northampton at 6 a. m and Springfield at 7 a. m. arrive at startford in full time to take the boat. The Mary Benton stops at all the principal Landings on the route.

principal Landings on the route.
THOS. GROSS, Jr., Secretary.
Goodspeed's Landing, June 1st, 1861. my31 and

EW YORK and NEW HAVEN STEAM-BOAT LINE—FARE \$1.00.—NO CHARGE for CERTHS.—The Steamer CONTINENTAL, Capt J. M. LEWIS will leave New Haven every night at 11 o'clock, arriving in New York in time for the early morning trains South and West.

RETURNING.—Leave New York every afternoon at 8 o'clock. Presengers for stations on the N. H. & S. Railroad can take the train north from New Haven at 11 o'clock p. m.

Railcoad can take the train north from New Mayen at 11 o'clock p. m.

NIGHT LINE FROM MEW YORK.

The Steamer ELM CITY, Capt J. G. Bowne, will leave New York every night at 11 o'clock, arriving in New Haven in time for the early morning train to Springfield Springfield
RETURNING.—Leave New Haven every morning at
10,15, ml4 kichard Peck, Agent.

M.15, ml4 RICHARD PECK, Agent.

AILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS BESteamer "GRANITE STATE," Capt J. H. Kins,
leaves Hartford for New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The Steamer "CHIY OF HARTFORD, Capt E. M.
SINCEON, leaves Hartford for New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

The time of leaving flartford is fixed at 3; o'clock
p. m., thus giving passengers leaving Springfield by
Train at 1,45 p.m smple time to connect and arrive in
New York at about 5 o'clock the following morning.
This Line affords the cheapest and most comfortable
route of travel from Hartford and various points
north of Hartford to New York.

The Boats have the best of State Room accommodations and every requisite for safety, comfort and
convenience.

Centre Fore (no charge for Bertha)

convenience.
Cabin Fare (no charge for Berths), 1.50
Forward Deck. 1,60 Forward Deck,
Freight taken at low rates. Consign Goods to
L. N. S. Bt. Co.

TRAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW
YORK and LIVEEPOOL, landing and embarking Passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The
Livespool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship
Company intend despatching their full-powered
Glyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH, Saturday, 20th of July.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, 27th of July.
GLASGOW, Saturday, 3d of August,
and every Saturday, at Noon, from Fire 44, North
River.

River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin, \$75,90 | Steerage, \$20.00 do to London, \$30,00 | do to London, \$33,00 | Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Menths, \$30,00 | Passagers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced Bremen, Rotterdem, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can

buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st Cabin. 275, 855 and \$105. Steerage from Liverpool \$40,00. From Queenstown \$30,00. These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on beard.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

### · Insurance.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTSON, CONSECTION.

Psid up Capital,
Productive Assets,
Insure against loss and damage by fire or terms
displed to the hexard, and consistent with the laws

Compensation.
Organized in 1819, with a perpetual charter.
B. K. LADD, Agent for Springfield and vicinity,
fine Music Hall Building, Main street.

CHARTER OAK FIRE INSURANCE CO., Hartford. Capital \$39,000, and large Sur-plus. Jos. H. Sprague, Secretary. Raiph Gillet, President. RANDOLPHE. LADD, Agent. CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Martford Company Of Martford, Conn. Capital 3250,000, and large Surplus. C. C. Waite, Secretary. C. B. Bowers, President. R. E. LADD, Agent.

CONWAY FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Socion. Capital Si56,699. JANES S. WHITERY, President; JAMES D. KENT, Vice President; DAVID C. ROGERS, Socretary.

B. E. LADD, Agent. WESTERN MASS. INSURANCE CO.
Pittsfield, Mass. Capital, \$159,000. Surplus.
\$5.78. J.C. Goodridge, Secretary. E. H. Rellegg,
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Insurance to any required amount can be effected with the above named and other first class Companies, in this and other States, by calling on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 3 and 4 Music Hall Building, Springfield, Mass.

R. E. LADD Insurance Agent

A. BURT, LIFE AND FIRE INSUBANCE AGENT.

At R. Burt's, Hampder Bleck. 17 '59

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

I ABBATT, Secretary.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I ABBATT, Secretary.

Assets over \$7,000,000.

double the capital and accumulation of any other
Life Insurance Company in this country.

Dividends once in five years. Rates not exseeding
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NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Boston, Mass. Established
1942. Willard Phillips, Frest. B. F. Stevens, Secty.
Net svailable capital over \$1,700,000. The greatest
risk taken on a life 915,000. Surplus distributed
among the members every fifth year from December,
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Dividend Dec. 1858, 29 per cent.
Culy about one-balf the amount of each required
by other companies will pay the premiums in this
company. B dtal H. S. NOYES, Azent

MASSASOIT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
OFFICE FORT BLOCK.
Cash Capital 2150,000. Cash Surplus \$61,697 651
DIEBOTORS:
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Stophen C. Bernis,
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E. S. Chapin,
SAMVEL S. DAY, President
S. J. Hall, Searctary.

Marvin Chapin, Lombard Dale,
Edward Southworth, Charles Merriam.
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W. CORKER, Jr., Secretary.

HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—
OFFICE—PYNCHON BANK BLOCK,
212 Main st.,
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Willis Pheips,

JOS. C. PYNCHON, President.

Charles Marre. Secretary 11 '61 MASSACHUSETTS

MUTUAL LIFE

IN SUB A N CE COMPANY.

Office 8 Foot's Building,
SPRIME FIELD, MASS.

Capital and Accumulation August 1, 1530,
\$243,313 49.

DIERCTORS:
E. Stockbridge, H. Fuller, Jr, E. D. Beach,
E. Stockbridge, H. Fuller, Jr, Sylvanus Adams
Wm. Rice, Oits Childs, Albert Morgan,
E. A. Chepman, W. C. Sturtevant, Samuel Bowles,
Homer Feot, Jos P. Brooks, F. B. Bacor,
A. Lambert.

R. B. Bacor, Secretary.

P. B. BACOK, Scoretary. Br A. LAMBERT, Med. Examiner.

### Financial.

FRINGFIELD INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.—Incorporated A. D. 1827.
Banking Ecom, No. 7 Foot's Block, corner of Main and State streets. Exceives deposits and pays interest on all sums from One to One Thousand Bollars.

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1'41 daw

Jenry S. Les.

"FIHE EPRINGETEID FIVE CENTS L. SAVINGS BANK.
SAVINGS BANK.
Sanking Rosm No. 1 Court street, Hampden House Block, north side of Court Square.
Business Hours from 9 to 1 and 2 to 4 p. m.
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Fig. 19daw
Treasurer, Daniel J. Berth. Secretary, E. W. Bond

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AL FIELD.

Office at the Agawam Bank.

Deposits received every business day from 9 a. z. to

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Deposits made at any time between the quarters ending the third Mondays of February, May, Argust and November, will be put on interest on the quarter day succeeding the deposit, at the rate of five per senter.

### The Crades.

HAMPDEN CARD COMPANY, Sanford Letreet, Springfield, Mass., manuscturers of Ma-chiae Card Clothing of all descriptions for Cotten and Wool; also, Staples for Window Blinds. m4 WM. E. MONTAGUE, Agent.

WASHBURN, ARCHITECT, No. 10 Fort Block,

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B. HEWITT,

Saddle, Harness and Trank Maker and Mazafacturer of Boyd's Patent Winkers.
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HARNESSES, HARNESSES, Wholesale and Retail.

ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES, CHAIP FOR CAZE,
At WILLIAMSON'S Saddlery and Trunk Store Springfield. **1**19

GEORGE M. DIMMOCK,

STEAM AND GAS FITTER. And Dealer in Wesuger Iron Pipe, and Stram and Cas Firtings and Tools,

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ASA M. KNIGHT, Plumber and Pump Manufacturer, and dealer in Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Baithing Tubs, Water Closete, Markel Wash Stands, Brass Cooks, Copper Boilers, Drain Pipe, &c., &c.
Employing none but the best workmen, he is able
to do work in the most thorough manner, and in a
style not to be surpassed.
Mein st., first Store north of Republican Block,
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SADDLES, LPS, Harness, Trunks, Valises, and Traveling Bage. of all kinds

can be bought cheap at CHILLINGWORTH & CO'S, Pynchon House Block

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PRIDGE and ROOF BUILDING.—We continue to construct Railroad and Highway Bridges and Roofs of Buildings upon the plan of "Howe's Patent Trais," with promptness and despatch and upon the most reasonable terms. Also Turning Tables and Draw Bridges.
Particular attention will be given to the construction of IRON BRIDGES upon the most approved plans. All of our work warranted to give perfect estisfaction:

HARPIS & BRIGGS.

Springfield

1851. ml8

House Furnishing. THE BEST AND SIMPLEST

SELF-SEALING FRUIT JAR Is at No. 3 Burt's Block. All are invited to examine it. je262md JOHN HAMILTON.

FRUIT BOTTLES, GLASS AND EARTHEN JELLY CUPS, &c., &c. Every housekeeper can find just what they want among my very large stock of the above goods. Prices low. JUHN HaMILION, je26 2md No. 3 Burt's Block.

PUT UP YOUR STRAWBERRIES IN the "Never-Failing Frait Jar," and preserve them for winter use. After a three years' test in the "best families," they are recommended as being the "best and most convenient of the many varieties we have tried, and we prefer them to any other." Ice Cream Freezers at reduced prices at 135 Main street [626]. B. MONTACUE

"DENNINGTON STONE WARE."—The above is acknowledged by all the Best Ware above is solnowledged by all the best Ware made. For sale in any quantities to Desiers at the manufacturer's discount from regular factory prices, at No. 2 Burt's Block, Main st.

JOHN HAMILTON, Bole wholesale agent for Springfield and vicinity, 127 eed.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE FORF BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
Springfield, Mass.
Cash Capital and Surplus (Jan. 1, 1851.) \$225,289.

Edmund Freeman,
Daniel L. Harris,
Daniel L. Harris,
Marvin Chapin,
Marvin Chapin,
Edward Southworth.
Convict Merriam.

Edward Southworth.

Convict Merriam.

Londard Daie,
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STEWART'S Large Oven Air Tight Summer
W. L. WILCOL & CO
WHOLEMALE AND JOBSENG
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The largest and best Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment in Western Massachusetts.

At the above establishment, Houses, Churches,
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and latest styles of Furniture in Rosewood. Black
and latest styles of Furniture in Rosewood. Black FI W. L. WIECUA & CO

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The largest and best Cabinet and Upholstering Establishment in Western Massachusetts.

At the above establishment, Houses, Churches, Rallis, &c., can be furnished with the most beautiful and latest styles of Furniture in Rosewood, Black Walmut, Mahogany, Oak, or any kind of wood desired, in the best manner. Curtains, Draperies, Festoons, and Decorations of all kinds done in the most modern styles and at resonable prices.

Also common Furniture of all kinds, which will be sold as low as the lowest.

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JI 19

Hampden Hall, Main si.

CABINET FURNITURE.—We wish to call
the attention of purchasers to our Stock of Fashlonable and Cheap Furniture, of all kinus and qualities, in Reservood, Walnut, Mahogany and Prise.
Parlor and Chamber Suites, also Dining Room and
Kitchen.
Curtains and Curtain Goods, Shades and Fixtures
a great variety.

Curtains and Curtain Grooms, Summer and Carpet laying, a great variety.
Curtain and Shade hanging and Carpet laying, Upholstering and Repairing of all kinds done promptly and in the best manner.
Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received in past years, we ask its continuance, and with a large steek, spacious Rooms, low Hearts, and an old and well known Stand, our facilities for giving satisfaction as to variety, quantity and price, are such a will offer great inducements to all wishing to perchase.

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Nos. 13 and 2 Burt's Block, Mos. 14 and 2 Burt's Block,

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mil corner of Main and Bliss ats., Springfield.

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CURTAINS, &c.,

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A BIJAH W. CHAPIN,
Wholesale and Retail Deeler in the best qualities of Family Cc2's. Also Oak and Pine Wood.
No. 12 West State street.

COAL for FAMILIES.

HAZLETON LACKAWANNA, Lump, Egg and Stove sizes

for ale at the lowest prices.
S. C. BEMIS & CO.,
corner Main and Taylor streets,
near Depot.

### Building Materials.

OTONE YARD.—A. S. DWELLY, Manu Discurrer of all kinds of Building Stones, Granite, Longmeadow and Portland Free Stone, also North River and Bolton Flagging, Soap Stone for Boiler Tope, Registers, Fannel Stone, Griddles, Foot Warmers, Wash Tube and Sinks, constantiv on hand. Thick Slates for covering Drains: also Menuments, Bases, Socrets, 2c., of Quincy and Monson Granite, Portland, Jercey and Longmeadow Free Stone.

Yard and Office in the rear corner of East Bridge and Main streets, Springfield, Mass 11 lyd

TO BUILDERS.—The Subscriber will continue to receive orders at his offer face for the continue to receive orders at his offer face. I tinue to receive orders at his office for the various kinds of Composition Booing now in use. Mastie, Tanned Felt, Gravel, Gutta Percha, &c., &c. Also, agent for Fuller's Cement for Tin, the best article known; has stood for twenty years without failure; is of a light brown color.

Also, delivers to order at the shortest notice, Bieck Stone, Brick, Mortar, Sea Sand, Turf, Loan, &c., &c.

ms daws Office, No. 1 Allis' Block. DUILDING MATERIAL.—For the benefit
of the building public, I would size that I have
constantly on many a non supply of Mutchinson's
and Humphrey's LIME. Also, the Hofman, Rosendale and Newark CEMENIS, as well as Hair and
Plaster of the first quality, and all Limes and Cements warranted to be A 1; and for price, call and it
will be made estifactory to the buyer.

P. S. The only place that the Hutchinson Lime
can be found as in this city is at the Flour and Feed
Store on Lyman st., at the Depot.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
m7 Springfield, Mass.

DUILDING TIMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH.—We are prepared to furnish parties wanting Timber Sawed to order of Pine, Spruce, Chestnut and Hemlock at short notice. Also a good lot of Sawed Shingle 18 inch Pine, and an extra Rived Shingle for sale by GOODRICE LUMSER CO.

Geas. A. Somers, Tr No. 2 Goodrich Block, Springfield, Mess.

PEMOVAL.
PAINTS, OILS, SASH,
DOORS AND BLENDS AND PAPER HANGINGS.
We beg leare to inform our patrons that we have
removed from our old stand on State street to the

building
285 Main Street,
2d door north of State street, where we have greatly
increased facilities for the accommodation of our cus tomers.
We intend to keep a full and complete assertment of articles in our line of business of the best quality and at prices as low as are charged by other houses for the eame class of goods.
Returning our sincere thanks for past favors, would respectfully request a continuance of your patronage.

request a continuance of your patro T. M. WALKER, 285 Main st. Family Groceries.

DYNOHON & LIER,

D. Departs in
Figur, Choice Family Groceries, Teas, Paints, Gile!
Varnishes, Brenkes,
TWINES, DYN STUFFS, MATTS, &c.,
At Wholesnie and Retail.
Hain street, opposite Court Square.
Springfield. Mass

DAY, DOWNING & CO., DAY, DOWNING & CU-,
Wholessle Grocers,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Machinery and Buraing OILS.
Sole proprietors of Day, Downing & Co.'s celebrate
CUISINE SALERATUS;
and Day, Downing & Co.'s
CHEMICAL ERASIVE SOAP.
Sole agents for the sale of the
OLIVE SODA SOAP.

Main street, corner W. R. R. Springfield, Mass.

NEW CROCHRY STORE.—The undersigned, having formed a copartnership under the name and firm of CATE & CHAPMAN. beg leave to inform the citizens of Springfield and vicinity that we have refitted the old and well known Corner Store, corner State and Walnut streets, formerly compiled by E. Guan. We have a new stock of choice Family Groceries, and intend to keep a interclass Grooery Store, and hereby invite the Public to give us 2 call.

Cash paid for Farmers' Produce.

Class Gruces, hours, give us 2 call.
Cash paid for Farmers' Produce.
NATHANIEL CATE,
CHARLES CHAPMAN.
Epringfield, Hay 22, 1861.

HAVING made a change in my business, I return my thanks to my friends and patrons for their liberal patronage, and invite them to continue the same with the new firm, corner of State and Walnut sts. All persons having unsettled accounts with me, will please call immediately and settle the same by aete or otherwise. my23 8m NATH'L CATE.

GUANO, &C.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano.
Jarvia and Baker's IN2nd Guano.
Phosphatic Guano for Grass and Lawrs.

Lodi Mfg Co's Pondrette.

Alss,

Whitmore, Belcher & Co's Agricultural Tocks—
Plows, May and Straw Cutters,

Corn Shellers, &o., always on hand,

The Parker & Agent

Trees and Shrubs. HAMPDEN NURSERY.—This Nursery AMPDEN NURSERY.—This Nursery
Lis now well stocked with all the most decireble
varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs &n.
The stock is of the best quality and will be sold at
as reasonable prices as it can be procured elsewhere.
The Trees are carefully packed immediately, so as
to avoid injury from air and sun.
In the Fruit Department will be found Apple Trees
of all the leading varieties.

Pear Trees, standard Pyramid and Dwarf of the
best selections, embracing some every sized trees of

best selections, embracing some extra sized trees of the Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, and other varieties. Cherry, Plum and Quince Trees. Cooseberries, Currants, Easpherries, Strawberries and Blackberries. Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Isabella and Catawba Grapes. Asparagus, &c., &c.

&c., &c.
Ornamental Trees both decidnous and evergreen.
Hedge plants of every variety.
Our Roses, Green House and Bedding Plants are uncommonly fine, and all who love Flowers are invited to visit our Green House and grounds.

29
RICHARD BLISS

### Real Estate.

FARMS for SALE.—A list of very desirable farms in different localities for sale. Apply to f2 A. BURT, 190 Main st.

HOUSES and BUILDING LOTS for Sale in different parts of the city. Inquire of 12 A. BURT, 190 Main st.

FOR SALE.—Four Dwelling Houses, two on East Bridge street, \$2500 and \$2800; one on Bliss street, \$3900; one on Maple street, \$4500. Inquire of S. G. PRIEST, al6 eod \$4 Main street.

al6 eod 84 Main street.

TARM for SALE—ATTENTION, ATTENTION—Does any one with to buy a good Farm on the most reasonable terms? If so be will find one very eligibly situated 2½ miles from Spriag; field, on the road to Chicoppe Falls. It comprises 40 Acres of the best Soil, and is peculiarly well adapted to the culture of cereals. Thirty acres of it are now covered with Eye, the remainder with Potatoes and Corn.

This Farm will be sold either with or without the crops. The Rye particularly is it a very flourishing condition and gives evidence that it will produce an immense yield.

For further information apply to EDWARD FITZ-GERALD, Chicoppe, Mass., or by letter, it most convenient, to the proprietor,

DAVID FITZGERALD,

Stratford, Conn.

Els Sind

P. S.—Terms made easy.

P. S.—Terms made easy. jells Smd

JAND and COWS for SALE.—All that
Japortion of my FARM lying in one connected
tract north of my dwelling house, and containing
about one hundred and ten acres, is now offered for
sale. There are no buildings upon it, but a beautiful
and convenient spot for a house, barn, and out
buildings, haif a mile from the Depot, at the junction
of the Middletown oranch with the Hardrord and
Kew Haven Railroad, where four trains each way
stop deily. One half or more of the land is suitable
for tillage, and all well adapted to grass. Has in
about one hundred young Apple Tree of choice
rieties, now beginning to bear. Also, several old
bearing trees of good fruit, and as much wood and
timber as would be desirable to have standing on the
isad. If not cold by the 10th of April at private sale
it will then be sold at auction to the highest bidder.
Also for sale, twenty head of MILCE COTS, consisting of therough blood and grade Durhams, and
grade Alderneys. All wishing to purchase will find
it to their interest to call. NORMAN PORTES
Berlin. Feb. 7 1851.

### Hotels and Boarding.

A MERICAN HOTEL,
HAR: FORD, CONN.
S1,50 per dey.
One of the best Houses in the city.
jel0 3md Opposite the State House.

DOARD.—A few single gentlemen and a IJ gent-eman and whe can be accommon or gued board and pleasant rooms, at corner of Willow and Stockbridge streets. Good traile board also provided at reasonable rates.

WHE WH H. WHITMAN.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE and

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
OPEN SERVIEZ AND WINTER.
SPECIAL DIFFERENCE AND WINTER.
SPECIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON THREE COMMON DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMON DESCRIPTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE THREE COMPLEMENTS, and the great favor given the Tunkish, Chemical end other Baths, see Circular, sent gratis.

jell 2 mdaw20

## THE EYRIE HOUSE!

MOUNT NONOTUCK. The New House on Mount Nonotuck is now open (Sundays excepted) for the accommodation of those wishing to visit the mountain From Mount Nonotuck, the beholder sees open before him the Hountains and River, the Hills and Vallers, the Villages and Meadows of New England, comprising altogether one of the best views to be obtained anywhere.

A GOOD TELESCOPE
has been purchased for the use of the Visitors of the

The Trains on the Connecticut River Railroad will stop at the foot of the Hountain, where a path has been opened to the House, a distance of one mile. EXCURSION TICKETS

PRICES: Admission to the Grounds, to the Home, Schools, Parties and Excursions at greatly re-rates. Parties furnished with anything desir

# reaconable terms. [[] Post Office address, Easthampton, Mass. STREET & FARNAM. Mount Nonotuck, July 9, 1851. jylo 4wd

PR WM. B. MILLER has re-opened his Office at his residence, No. 18 Walnut st. Dr Miller having had an opportunity the past year to witness and study the practice of Chicical Medicine and Surgery, at the Mass. General Hospital, feels a new confidence in his ability to relieve the sick and official.

DR H. H. WARNER, Office with Dr Collins, Office hours, 9 to 12 2 to 4, 7 to 9.

References.
Dr John F. Gray, New York.
Dr L. T. Warner. do
Dr Otto Fullgraff, do ivh

DR CHARLES SWEET intends to be !r Hartford on the second Tuesday in each month and the day following in Springheid at Cooley's It. tel. to attend to Bones, Hip and Spinal Diseases Ever Sores, Scroils and Rheumatic Difficulties, The remainder of the time he will be at home in Lebanon, except when attending to special calls.

A S T H M A.

For the instant relief and fremament ours of this distressing compleint use

FENDI'S

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTEE

Hade by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 485 Broadway, N. T.

Price, \$1 per box; cent free by post.
For sele at all Druggists.

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MARSHALL CALKINS, M. D.
Office and Residence, Office Hours, 7 to 10 s. m., 1 to 2 and 4 to 7 p. m.,

6m.

## LUNG INHALATION.

DR C. HOWARD MARSHALL, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Physician, of New York city, so celebrated for his success in caring all the above diseases, will again be in Springfield, Cooley's Hotel, Aug 15th, and 16th. Examination of Lungs and Consultation free. Direct all letters to St. Nicholas Hotel,

New York.

A CURE FOR PIN WORMS.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

The Ascarides or Fin Worms the renoval of which has ever baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, are entirely expelled from the human system by the use or

DR E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP.

A CURE warranted in every case.

RELIEF afforded in twenty-four hours.

This Syrup is purely a verstable preparation, and harmless with the youngest child.

HERVEY & MOURE, Sole Proprietors.

Address GEO. C. GOUDWIN & CO., il and H. Marshall street, Baston, Mass., General Agents for New England.

HOME-MADE BEER.

DELICIOUS, HEALTHFUL, ECONOMICAL. Made from

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELION There is in this compound a combination of the ncentrated medicinal qualities of Dandelion, Yelion Dock, Sarsoperills, Wild Carry, and several other valuable remodies highly essented in home practice and by Physicians of all schools.

As a renovator at this season of the year, it is effect ual. The Spring almost always brings with it Hoodsche and Jaundice, caused by inactivity of the Liver, -this cause is removed, the digestive organs health fully stimulated, the blood cleaned of impurities. the sluggish circulation quickened and the whole sys

em invigorated by using this STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING, PLEASANG BEVHRAGE.

Among the diseases especially benefited are DYSPEPSIA, NEEVOUSKESS. OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVE AND KIDNEY, IMPERS BLOOD, SKIN DISRABIN

One Bottle, which sells for only 25 cents, is suff ment for Six Gallons of ROOT BEER, with very littl iH. & J. BREWER, Pharmacentists, 268 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Druggists and Gree-

JAUNDION

sers through the country.

MES WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,
presents to the attention of raothers, b
800THING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which greatly facilitates the process of teething, b allsy ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE EOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to you

BELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and one and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve assisting release
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS and WIND COLIC
and overcome convulsions, which, if not specify
remedied, and in death. We believe it the BEST and SEREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of

Dysentery and Diarrhoss in Children, whether it arises from Teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child anilyting from any of the foregoing complaints—no now Ly? TOUR PREJUDICES NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Fall directions for using will accompany each bottle

Mone genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIA PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Principal Off , 13 Codar street, N. Y.

PRIOR TE CRETS FER BOTTLE. 1740 AN IMPORTANT QUESTION—WHAT

A N IMPORTANT QUESTION—WHAT

The man Medician of the control of th

EHEUHAVIC AND NUURALGIA

CO M PO UN D.

A certain, safe and permanent care for Ebeumatism,
neurrigis and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease,
requiring no change in diet or business, and may be
aixed by children and persors of the most delicate
constitutions with perfect safety. Certificates have
been received from the following persons who were
CUEKD OF RHEUNATISM.

Charles A. Smith No 1546 State House, Boston.
S. Wales, Jr., City Hotel,
Elmer Townsend, No. 55 Pearl street,

Norman T. Ayer. No. 55 Franklin street,

C. Kirmes No. 215 Washington street,

Russ B. Walker, No. 147 Court street,

Guy Frishie, Willsborousph, N. Y.

Judge W. C. Kittredge Fairhaven, Vt.

Albert Smith ex-member of Congress from MaineCUEKD OF NEURALOLA.

W. E. Hodgins, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.
W. C. Thompson, Pearl Street House, Boston.
W. C. Thompson, Pearl Street House, Boston.
Fannic Thompson, "
D. D. Berder, Lovell, Mass.
Nathan Emerson. "

Panne anongon,
D. D. Bexter, Lovell, Mess.
Nathan Emerson,
Curred of Salf Rheum.
John A Merdo, Pearl Street Horse Boston.
J. W. Haramood's sen, So Mik street,
Emily Bidingham of Johnstewa, N. T.; and hundreds of othere are now in the heads at the proprietor.
The Ehenmatic and Neuralgin Compound has been taken by hendreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit
Principal Depot No. I Salem, corner of Hanover street, Boston, Mass. Wholesale Ag nus for New York. F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin street.
For sale by apotheories generally aroughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by
Chal. F. G. Rellike.
Sold in Springfield by H. Buddins, B. & J.
Brewer, B. K. Bein, Geo. S. Smith, E. C. Stebbing and E. Bigstow.

COMPOUND.

# The Republican.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861.

· The rebels were thoroughly beaten yesterday, in a four hours' fight, by Gen McDowell's column. Three masked batteries were taken, and with a fine display of speed, the rebels "seceded" back some three miles to Manassas Junction, where they were followed and their entrenchments shelled. The federal victory was complete, though gained with a severe loss of life, including Col Cameron, brother of the secretary of war, of the 79:h New York regiment, and Col Slocum of the ■ Rhode Island regiment.

It is stated that Gen Banks is to succeed Gen Patterson in command of the division now following up the rebel force under Johnston. Gen Dix succeeds Gen Banks at Baltimore. The reasons for this change are not stated. Gen Banks will now have an opportunity to show his capacity for the direction of an active military campaign, and will be put to tests entirely new to him, but his friends believe he will show himself equal to the

The United States Senate did not transact much business on Saturday. A variety of petitions were presented, including one from Pennsylvania for the establishment of a federal armory in that state. A bill was introduced to empower the secretary of the navy to construct iron-clad skips of war, if a commission of navy officers should approve of the project. A motion was made that the naval committee investigate the pusillanimous surrender of Pensacols and Norfolk navy yards to the rebels. Mr Latham of California made a spread-eagle speech, half-way approving the president's extra constitutional acts.—The House was not in session

#### How to Knew a Traitor.

A northern sympathizer with the rebellion, who burns ithe house of his loyal neighbors—as has lately been done in the darkest corner of Egyptian Illinois-makes at least an explicit declara tion of his principles. There is no doubt as to where he stands, or what he wants. The Marylanders who smuggle guns and ammunition across the Potomae into Virginia make it evident which side they take. But farther North we have a class of men, small but loquacious, who have no opportunity to send powder and ball to the enemy, with which to destroy the lives of the loyal defenders of the Union, and who have not courage enough to emigrate to Virginia and join the rebel armies, yet whose treason able instincts will show themselves, in spite of all concealments and denials.

The most common form taken by the northern type of treason is the hallucination about "coercion" and "subjugation." The men infected with these views are fearfully concerned lest the American people shall forget that our government is "a government of choice," not seeing, or pretending not to see, that this is precisely the idea that the federal armies are fighting for, and precisely what the southern rebels are trying to subvert. Of course they are not so stupid as to assert that a republican government cannot enforce its constitution and laws upon those that resist them, and that the government has no right to maintain its authority over any citizen who objects to it and resists it. That would be a law altogether "higher" than any heretofore dreamed of by the wildest political theorist. Nor can they mean that a dissatisfied minority have a right to overthrow the government, or secede from it and set up a government of their own within its limits. Precisely what they do mean nobody knows; they themselves cannot tell. All that can be made out is that they do not want to see this particular rebellion crushed out, and that they would be glad to find some specious apology or defense for it, if they could. Another symptom of this sentimental type of treeson is a painful sense of the horrors of war. It is especially shocking to these men to see their southern brethren shot down. But it is a somewhat suspicious circumstance that they are not shocked at all when the defenders of the Union are killed; in fact, they cannot conceas their satisfaction at the successes of the rebels, and a slaughter of loyal men by them, even when it takes the discreditable shape of assassination, is chuckled over as a heroic achievement. Still another symptom is a morbid sensitiveness to the peril of the constitution at the hands of its defenders. They think it would have been better to let Jeff Davis bombard Washington and raze it to the ground, and even hang Lincoln and his cabinet rather than that the president should have assumed the authority necessary for the protection of the capital and the government, in advance of conoressionel 2000 in fact, there is no limit to their caviling about the action of the government to suppress the rebellion, while they have no words of condemnation for the rebellion itself, in fact more than half justify it, as a proper

There are many other symptoms of this northern type of treason, but it is easily detected, if anybody thinks it worth while to look for it. It dees not believe in the popular enthusiasm for the "stars and stripes," and if it puts out any standard of its own, it is the white flag, signifying a desire for unconditional surrender to Jeff Davis. The existence of such an unreasoning, sneaking mischievous sentiment among northern men pretending to any sense of decency, any regard to law and order, or loyalty to the constitution and the Union, is an enigma. But we think we see a clue to it. Invariably the men possessed by this hallucination are the men who have all along been the merest waiters upon the southern politi cians, taking their principles from them and supporting their measures to any extent of serviilty for the poor reward of office and speils. The rebellion is led by their political masters—why should they not sympathize with it? In fact all their notions of government center in the men at whose feet they have been sitting all their lives, and at whose mouth they have received their law So perverted are they by this long political vassal age, that Jeff Davis and his party seem to them to be the real government, and the resistance to them the actual rebellion, and they consider it exceed. ingly unreascuable and wicked in the administration that it will not lay down its arms, and assure the rebels they shall have all they want if they will but condescend to name their terms. Pothis varioloid form of treason there is only the same cure as for the most virulent type of the epidemic. When the prescription of bullets and kemp has eradicated the disease from the South these northern traitors will forget they ever had say of the symptoms or that they ever expressed any but the most leyal sentiments. But it will not be equally easy for the people, who have fought the battles of the Union, to forget who were against them in the hour of the nation's overshadowing peril. And they ought not to

retalization upon the northern people for voting for a president representing their own ideas.

The fight at Bull's Run on Thursday has evidently proved a serious check to our army in Virginia, and made it evident that the progress to Richmond is by no means to be as easy and rapid as some have supposed. The less in the battle fell mainly on Massachusetts troops, the first regiment having been foremost in the fight and having distinguished itself by great coolness and

courage. The columns of McDowell's division are now all together, between Conterville and Bull's run, and hold the ground occupied in the late battle. The enemy still remain close at hand, and are being reinforced. There is apparently hard fighting to be done before our army reaches Manassas Junction, and Gen McDowell is not likely to make an advance till he knows his ground and is fully prepared for the work to be done. That the triumph of the national cause in not to be secured without a bloody struggle may well be conceived. But the cost has been count ed, and whatever reverses and losses may be encountered, the end is well assured.

### THE WAR.

Preparations in New England. THE TENTH GREGIMENT AND THEIR CAMP A MEDFORD.

Col Briggs's Western Massachusetts (10th) reg ment, which left their encampment on Hampden park with a hearty farewell ovation, last Tuesday is now in the full evjoyment of comfortable camp iife again, half a mile from Medford village and four miles from Boston. Their new camp consists of about 70 acres of new mown meadow land, is delightfully situated on the line of the main road between Boston and Medford, and on the banks of the Mystic river, and on land formerly owned by John Quincy Adams, from which fact the camp will be called "Camp Adams." It is in many respects more healthful and pleasant than the former encampment on Hampden park; and but for the fact of many of them being away from their families and friends, the soldiers would be better satisfied than they were here. But they will rapidly overcome all homesickness, and be happy and contented in their new quarters during the few days before leaving for the war. The salt water in the Mystic river furnishes excellent bathing facilities, running as it does over a clean gravel bed, and the soldiers enjoy it daily. Visitors to the camp are not so numerous as they were here, but as the time for the regiment's final departure approaches, it is not improbable they will increase, and perhaps on the day of their leaving there will be an excursion from this vicinity. land, is delightfully situated on the line of the

After the arrival of the regiment from Spring-field there was some little difficulty in obtaining supper, caused inadvertently by the short time for preparation, and the men had to feast themselves on the rations placed in their haversacks before on the rations placed in their haversacks before starting. Quie a number succeeded in returning to Boston the same night, on pretense of getting food, and many did not return until brought back by a guard sent out for that purpose. They were punished for their truancy by being obliged to dig wells to obtain supplies of pure water, several of which are being sunk at different points in the camp. With the exception of this disarrangement, matters with the regiment have gone on satisfactorily since their arrival. The soldiers cook their own rations, each company being provided with two or more good cooks, and they think they are better served than when fed by a contractor.

contractor.

The men are under stricter military surveillance than when in Springfield, an arrangement which they all yield to willingly. Few, if any, are al-lowed outside the camp ground, and the officers' privileges too are more limited than heretofore. eventy-six tents are erected on the field, which Seveny-six tents are reduct on the neutro regiment, about 18 men being detailed to each tent. The tents are of a new and improved style, Boyd's patent, and were manufactured for the state by A. S. Burrell and J. Dunham of Boston, and are A. S. Burrell and J. Dunham of Boston, and are the first that have been brought into practical use. They are circular, and supported by a single upright pole in the center, and the process of pitching is quite rapid and easy, the top of the canvass being hoisted by a tackle attached to the head of the pole. The tents have two entrances, front and rear, which are protected by aprons rolled up over the doors, and are ventilated by an aperture at the top, with a bonnet above which may be hoisted or lowered at pleasure, protecting the interior of the tent in wet weather. The tents can be put up more securely said rapidly than the common wall tents, and are in many other respects more wall tents, and are in many other respects more desirable. The officers' quarters are a few rods from the line of the highway, and those of the privates farther along, and a short distance from

Aystic river.
The interest and ambition of the men to be come good soldiers seem to increase, and their at tention is more universally turned towards duty come good soldiers seem to increase, and their attention is more universally turned towards duty than at any time while on Hampden Park. Their advanced proficiency in drill, and discipline generally, is remarkable, and a subject of general end happy comment among the officers. This is owing in part to their absence from friends and visitors, which, though not so agreeable in a social point of view, is much better for the volunteers if they desire to become good soldiers—and they all do. There is no time specified for the departure of the regiment from Medford—it may be in a month or it may be during the present week. During their stay all visitors and friends of the men will be admitted. After arriving in Bostor, the most expeditions way of reaching the camp is via the Medford horse railroad, which leaves from opposite Scollay's building, in Court street, every half hour, and passes within a few rods of the camp.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN WORCESTER. Matters were made lively and interesting in Worcester on Friday, by the arrival of the companies comprising the 21st regiment, and their encampment on the grounds of the agricultural society. The grounds are pleasantly located half a mile from Main street, but are too much inclined to dampness for the good health of the troops. There is a large building on the ground, which is to be used by the solutiers, although tents are to be used to a certain extent. The companies that arrived on Friday were Co. A. of Templeton, Capt George P. Hawkes; Co. D of Fitchburg, Capt Edwin Upton; Co. G of West Boylaton, Capt E. S. Hosmer; Co. I of Ashburnham, Capt Addisoa Walker; Co. B of Webster, Capt Janes R. Young; Co. C of Spencer, Capt William T. Harlow; Co. K of Barre, Capt Rawson Parker. All the companies, but one arrived by the various trains, and proceeded to camp without demonstrations of any sort, although the streets were filled with people, who viewed with much interest the make and build of the cancidates for the honors of war. The Barre company was escorted to the city by the fire company, brass band, and a large delegation of citizens from the town. The companies of the regiment are not full yet, but will doubtless shortly fill up to the required standard. The efficers also are not appointed, Major General Morse taking charge of the regiment asd camp. The names of Col Ivers Phillips of Fitchburg, and Gen George H. Ward of Worcester, are mentioned in connection with the coloueles. is to be used by the soldiers, although tents are to ester, are mentioned in connection with the

Scott, occupied by the 15th regimen Gen Ward being in command, is oelightfully lo cated on a broad field in South Worcester. Major Daveas of the 3d battalion of rifles, inst from For McHenry, will probably be appointed colonel. It is proposed to give Major Devens' battalion a brilliant reception upon their arrival at Worcester, under the auspices of the old Ciry Guard, and a committe of enterprising citizens.

The members of the returned third and fourth regiments were dismissed on a furlough from Saturday to Monday, and will be paid off and mus-A firemen Zouare company is to be raised in Boston, and attached to a regiment as a skirmishing flank company, to be officered by members of the original Chicago Zouares, who served for three years under the late Col Edsworth.

The governer of New Hampskire has determined to raise and equip a third regiment, and Davis Island, on Lake Winnepisogee, is talked of for the encampment. Ex Gov Colby has been nominated for adjutant-general of the state. The Massachunetts Dead and Wounded at Sull's Kup.

The brave Massachusetts volunteers, who fell during the unfortunate engagement at Bull's run, on Thursday, included some of the most respectable and patriotic sons of the state. Their loss at such a time, in such a cause, is slike sad and honorable, and the keen sorrow that goes home to their desolated friends and families as the intelligence reaches them will be deeply sympathized in throughout New England.

Lieut William H. B. Smith of the Independent Boston Fusileers, one of the killed, was a printer, and formerly a resident of Western Masschusens Seven years ago he was foreman of the Eagle office, in Pittefield, but during the last five years of his life he was engaged in various pursults in

and around Boston. He joined the Fusileers in and sround Bostea. He joined the Fusheers in May, 1857, and was immediately chosen to the office of 2d Keutenaut, which position he held with credit to himself and satisfaction to the company up to the time of his death. Previous to this Mr Sarth was an officer of a Berkshire company, a member of the New York 7th regiment, and at ore time adjutant of a regiment in Boston. Subsequently he became connected with a steam guage establishment, and last year, in the capacity of a lithographing establishment in Boston. Subsequently he became connected with a steam guage establishment, and last year, in the capacity of agest, he traveled through the southern states, and went as far south as New Orleans. He resigned his place at the commencement of the war, and when his company was ordered to march he responded with more than ordinary enthusiasm. He was 3S years of age, and leaves a wife and child in Cambridge. Two or three years ago he had a daughter burned to death with burning fluid, at Bridgeport, Ct.

Sergeant Gordon Forrest of the Fusileers, who was also killed during the battle, was a citizen of Malden, where he leaves a wife and one child. He was a printer by trade, and formerly a member of the firm of Farwells & Forrest of Boston.

Edward A. Field, a private in the Fasileers, was one of the killed. He was a stone-cutter in Charlestown, 24 years old, a widower, and leaves a son seven years old. When his father became convinced that his son Edward was among the killed, he manifested some emotion, but displayed the patriot's resignation. "Other people's sons May, 1857, and was immediately chosen to the

killed, he manifested some emotion, but displayed the patriot's resignation. "Other people's sons must be killed," said he, "and I know not why mine should be exempt more than others. But I thank God he died in a good cause. If I had more sons to send, I would be giad to have them there. But there are enough who will go, and the right will triumph." The other members of the Boston Fusileers killed were Thomas Roon and Eleazer Field.

Or company H. Chelses volunteers, the followkilled, he manifested some emotion, but displayed

Boston Fusicers Ethed were Inomas Rooh and Eleazer Field.

O: company H, Chelsea volunteers, the following were killed:—Taomas Harding, James H. Murphy, George Bacon, Philander Crowell, Thomas Needham, George W. Gray, Wm Grantman. Thomas Harding was a nauve of Boston, and resided on Medford street, Chelsea. He was a corporal in the company. He was engineer of the Chelsea oil mill, about 39 years of age, and leaves a small family. George Bacon was born in Boston, about 25 years old, married, and leaves a wife and three children residing at Chelsea. He was employed at the oil mill. Thomas Needham was a native of Boston, 19 years old, a single man. He was a marble worker. He leaves a mother and several brothers and sisters. Philander Crowell, Jr. is a native of Yarmouth, was man. He was a marble worker. He leaves a mother and several brothers and sisters. Philander Crowell, Jr. is a native of Yarmouth, was about 23 years old, and son of Philander Crowell, four dealer of Beston. He had followed the sea for several years. He was unmarried. James H. Murphy is also a native of Boston, unmarried, about 22 years old. George W. Gray was a Morocco dresser, born at St Stephens, New Brunswick, age 27. Wm Grantman was a clerk, born in New York, aged 22.

O. E. Simpson of the Schouler volunteers, who was wounded and since reported dead, was from North Cohasset, and was a son of Warren Simpson. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss, to whom he was married only about three weeks before leaving for the seat of war.

Nelson H. Huse was badly wounded, five others slightly. Mr Huse is about 20 years old, and has resided with his father in Chelsea. Orville Bisbee, wounded, is 25 years old, resided at Chelsea, and is a son of Martin Bisbee. He is unmarried, and a mason by trade, a single man, 21 years old, and resided with his brother, at Chelsea.

Mayor Fay of Chelsea started for Washington

Mayor Fay of Chelsea started for Washington

Mayor Fay of Chelsea started for Washington on Friday evening to look after the dead and wounded of the company from that town.

The 1st Massachusetts regiment stood up to the work nobly. Col Cowdin took a musket and marched at the head of his men, loading and firing with them. Leut Col Wells, observing private Grover of company H retiring from the ranks during the thickest of the conflict, approached him to learn the reason, and discovered that Grover was shot in the left arm and could no longer steady his musket. Lieut Col Wells immediately took the weapon, and accompanied by Lieut longer steady his musket. Lieut Col Wells immediately took the weapon, and accompanied by Lieut Ward of the Fusileers, and Capt Carruth of company H, approached nearest to the batteries and did wonderful execution. Their position was the most dangerous occupied by the Union troeps in the skirmish. One of the members of company G, had a hand to hand conflict with one of the rebels, when one of the fire Zouaves came up and despatched the rebel with a bowie knife. One of Ellsworth's Zouaves took a prisoner, and finding some difficulty in taking him into camp, he un a bayonet through him. The strength of force on our side acrually engaged was not more than stayoner timengin him. The strength of force on our side actually engaged was not more than 800 men, consisting of detachments of three companies each from the 1st Massachusetts, 12th New York Volunteers, and 2t Michigan. This small force made almost entirely the fight with about five thousand men, that being the estimated number of the tebels. number of the rebels.

The Fight at Bull's Run. The army correspondent of the N. Y. World furnishes a compact and graphic account of the fight at Bull's run. Thursday afternoon:

fight at Ball's run, Thursday afternon:—

"The fourth brigade of Gen Tyler's division, Col Richardson commanding, led the order of march, but Gen Tyler pushed ahead with his staff and an escort of three hundred of the regular cavalry, second regiment, Capt Brackett, to reconnoiter the enemy's position. On arriving at a hight opposite Bull's run, a long valley slope of open field stretched out between them and the enemy. We saw bodies of the enemy's foot and horse gleaming in a dense, ugly piece of woods beyond the valley, and appearing now and then about the farm houses at the edge of the woods. Gen Tyler sent back for the two 20-pounders, Petron right cannon, with which to shell the points where the troops were seen. Our position commanded them finely. When the guns arrived they were quickly planted, and served by Lieuts Babbitt and Berjamin. An admirable range was taken, and the first then dislodged a body of cavalry from a grove a mile and a half distant. We continued to fire both guns, and the general ordered Ayres, late of Sherm an's battery, to advance and join in the fire. No rifles were fired for half an hour, though with the aid of our glasses we could see bodies of men coming down the hill from Manassas and elsethe aid of our glasses we could see bodies of men coming down the hill from Manassas and else-where, and apparently filing into the woods; but at 1 o'clock a battery of four guns opened directly on our position from the edge of the woods. W saw then that we had started the game. The range had evidently been taken long ago by the enemy, for grape-shot fell hot and heavy. Brackett's cavalry was drawn up in the rear of our gues, and two privates were dismounted by the

"R:chardson's brigade now came up, and Gen Tyler gave them permission to reconnoiter the woods to the right and left, and, if possible, to take the enemy's gaus, which had been silenced for some minutes. Our column advanced under cover of the rolling ground, on the left, and along the nearest range of the curve of forest on this side. The Massachusetts first regiment led the van, followed by the Michigan second, third and inth. The twelfth New York lay in reserve. The comm moved forward, stretching across the field, and declined to the extreme right near the need, and decined to the extreme right near inclocation of the battery. The majority dashed into the wood in fine order on the left and center. For a while all was still. We could see our skirmishers advance close to the place from which their shots came, and fancied that the enemy had retreated on the Junctice. It was now precisely retreated on the Junction. It was now precisely 2 o'clock. Suddenly there were scattered musket shots in the densest woods, under cover of which the Michigan regiment and part of the Massachusetts regiment were invisible. There followed one or two rolls of volleys by platoon. They are at it, said the general. Indeed they are, was the reply. In a few minutes the most rapid and tremendous musketry practice conceivable was going on in the woods. It was evident that the enemy were ambuscaded in great force. Bracket's cavalry closed down to the edge of the woods. Wounded men began to be brought out to the ambulances in the fields, and the reserve was ordered to plunge into the woods to support the advance: the advance:
"Two field howitzers were also detailed from

Ayres' battery, and swiftly disappeared in the woods. They opened fire at once, and were re-plied to by the enemy's cannon which had been evidently moved to the left of their morning pos-tion. The piazoon firing also redoubled in force. Our men firing at fearful disadvantage, their ranks breaking among the trees, while the enemy, lying in ride trenches and behind embaukments, fired with great regularity and terrific slaughter. They must have used many thousand rounds of car-tridges in the engagement. Companies F, G and H, of the Massachusetts First, who were on the right, led by Col Wells, were the first to follow the skirmishers into the woods, and cleared the enemy's advance before them. Suddenly they were subjected to a fire from three different points, and many of their men fell. The rest stood the ground until they got into the cross fire of the Michigan regiment, and then retreated in some disorder. The two howi:zers which entered the

woods, commanded by Capt Ayres, did not fire upon a body of secessionists, supposing them to be friends, but passed by them, and also fell into a terrible musketry fire. Capt Brackett of the cavalry, who was close by, says that in all his Mexicar experience he never saw such a tempest of balks. Ayres served his guns with grape and canisser till his ammunition was exhausted and then retired, bringing the howitzers with him. Nowe of the Massachusetts companies, except the three above mentioned, participated in the fight. The artillery men numbered only eighteen in all, including Ayres and Lieut Loraine, the latter of whom was slightly wounded. All the horses were killed, and the men dragged the guns out themselves. For an hour the final cannenading on both sides was terrific. Our shells burst all among the enemy, and their loss must be severe; as by appearances half of Beauregard's army were in the thickets. The place of retreating was so narrow that it was impossible to get out of the enemy's fire."

enemy's fire.' Mutterings of the Coming Storm. The opponents of the rebellion in the South, who have been for some time silenced by the reign of terror, are beginning to find courage to speak again. The New Orleans True Delta, which vigorously opposed secession until Louisiana voted itself out of the Union, but has since argued on the rebel side, has begun again to express its dissatisfaction with the course of things. It uses language now that it would not have dared use language now that it would not have dared use one month ago, and it doubtless expresses the thoughts and feelings of a large portion of the people of New Orleans and Louisiana. The following paragraphs from a late number of the Delta show that they are getting glimpses of the true state of things:—"The people themselves have, up to this time, in spite of the ignorance and cupidity of local, and the passiveness of general authority, done all that the greatest zeal and intelligence and liberality could accomplish, but they cannot go on doing so, while, too, they see their substance daily lavishly wasted, and their material resources squandered without anything to show for it. If this state is to be taken as a sample of the way things have been conducted, what nal resources equancered without raything to show for it. If this state is to be taken as a sample of the way things have been conducted, what do we see? A treasury, which a few months ago was full to repletion, now collapsed, a great city comparatively defenseless, a people full of chivalrons feeling discouraged, an ardent and zealous local militia disappointed and disgusted, and while all this is notoriously so, the imbecility which has produced it is perpetually taxing its ingenuity to devise some new expedients, finding fresh pretexts for rewarding hangers-on of disgraceful antecedents, or effects and useless appendages of the old militia system. We have incontrovertibly shown that the men who have managed to get the country into the war have shown themselves incapable of carrying it safely and honorably through it, and that so far since its initiation all that has been done has sprung from the zeal, enthusiasm and generous

since its initiation all that has been done has sprung from the zeal, enthusiasm and generous liberality of the people; while in this and other states much of the burden and the performance, too, have been mainly assumed and borne by those who were encenvinced of the propriety or wisdom of what has been done. At the very outset of their proceedings, our readers will recollect how urgently we pressed the provisional managers of the revolutionary movement to make adequate exertions to preserve the country, then committed to a war of uncertain duration and enormous magnitude, from the possibility of discommitted to a war of uncertain duration and enermous magnitude, from the possibility of disaster, defeat and disgrace, by at once making suitable provision for piacing an army in the field and sustaining it there. We implored the body which, without popular warrant, has constituted itself the government, not to be guilty of the dangerous folly of provoking a bloody and ruthless war, without making all the provision necessary to conduct it with energy, intelligence and success. They re-enacted the iniquitous tariff system, saidled the country with an army of useless stipendiaries, and sent three missionaries upon a bootless errand, and with a roving commission to Europe. Is it proposed to continue such men in power, or are the people to awake to the necessity of finding the men for the cabinet and the field who are capable of extricating them with honor and success from the difficulties which surround them? success from the difficulties which surround them The men in possession of power have, it will be seen, absolutely established, by their own acts, their nater unfitness for the places they have succeeded somehow or other in reaching; and at this ceeded somehow or other in reaching; and at this very moment, when the enemy occupies our territory and descerates the home of our brethren; when a force of two hundred thousand hostile bayonets are establishing themselves at valuerable points on our frontiers, they seem to be without any other plan for replenishing the exchequer of the confederate states than the elecmosynary scheme of persuading a few planters to promise to invest a portion of their unsaleable crops in the bonds they are issuing, without any real guaranty of current interest or ultimate redemption."

Antics of a Zouave Prisener.

Antics of a Zouave Prisoner The Richmond papers tell of a New York fire Zouave who was caught and taken to Fairfax. When carried before Beauregard, he manifested his contempt for that chieftain by putting his thumb to his nose and gyrating with his fingers. seing ordered under confinement, he turned about suddenly, kicked a colonel who stood near in the stomach so hard that he sat down, knocked the corporal who had him in charge head over heels, and invited Beanregard to "come on and get lammed," declaring that "if he didn't have a muss he'll spile." Finding none of the surprised looker.on started to meet him he took to his lookers-on started to meet him, he took he would turn to make grimaces at his pursuers, or jamp high in air and yell as if struck. Sud-then in from an adjacent building. "Saay, what are ye about, a p'inting that thing et me?" exclaimed Zouave. "Don't yer know yer might cut my bran new weski.?" Being marched off to exclaimed 2004. Duty by the work yet might cut my bran new weskit?" Being marched off to jail and put in a solitary cell, he signalized his first evening's lodgment there by setting it on fire. The rebels seem to admire the cool audaci-ty of the chap, and Beauregard laughed heartily

From the South.

Charleston papers of the 12th contain articles from the N. Y. Tribune, abusing the administra

from the N. Y. Tribune, abusing the administra-tion and Gen Scott, which afford just aid and comfort to the rebels.

Gov Letcher has called the militia in all the counties north of James river and east of the Bine Ridge, as well as in the valley of the state north of the James river, into immediate service.

The Galveston Civilian of the 3d announces the blockade of that port and the taking of several prizes by the government vessels. Great excite-ment was caused by the blockade. prizes by the government vessels. ment was caused by the blockade.

The old steamer Gordon and three schooners re now being fitted out at Charleston for priva-

teering.

Parson Brownlow says of the scoundrel who sent some small pox rags to him: "This attempt at our death, by the planting of a masked batat our death, by the pizuting of a masked bat-tery, manued by the ubiquitous spirit of secession, entitles the cowardly vintain who did it, to the honor of being picketed in the deepest gorge leading to hell! Not only so, but he should be required to make nightly advances upon the ambuscade of the devil; and every morning of his life, by way of healthful exercise, he should make a reconnoissance of the damned, having the entire control of the guerilla rebels of the in-

Miscellancous War News.

Edward Thompson, a veteran soldier, aged 64, died at Washington a few days since. At the time of his death he was a private in the Wasson Guards, under the command of Capt Callan, one of the district companies of volunteers which was mustered into the United States service in April least Labor were 1811 be was at the heattle. mustered into the Usited States service in April lest. In the year 1814 he was at the battle of Biadensburg; in 1836-7 he served in the Florida war; in 1816-7 he served with the district volunteers under Col Watson in Mexico; and in April lest, when a call was made for volunteers to defend the national capital against apprehended invasion, he joined the Watson Guards of Washington, and has ginen hear on series date. ngton, and has since been on active duty

incton, and has since been on active duty.

Rev Dr Hoge has resigned his associate pastorate with Rev Dr Spring of New York, because of his symparhy with the rebellion.—A good story is told of Dr Bellows. Rev Dr Lothrop said to him the other day that after reading Jeff Davis's message he could scarcely keep from swearing. Dr Bellows said that he had frequently felt so of lare, and when he did he always took up the Psaims of David concerning his enemies, which about satisfied him and eased his mind.

J. W. Murphy, an iron builder of Philadelphia.

about satisfied him and eased his mind.

J. W. Murphy, an iron builder of Philadelphia, has invented a new military bridge, which is about to be submitted to the federal government. The object of this bridge is to enable a division of the army to cross streams where bridges have been destroyed, or at points where the enamy would not be likely to expect a visit from armed would not be insery to expect a visit from armed men. The whole bridge, 800 feet long, can be conveyed in fourteen wagons, and put up in one hour, by 100 men trained for the purpose. Its strength will be such that a large army, with ar-tillery, &2, may be passed ever in a short time.

Agents of the government are examining vessels at the various ports with a view to their em-ployment for naval purposes, and within a fort-night it is believed the blockade and the coast

night it is believed the blockade and the coast guard will be perfect.

Several hundred of the sharp-shooters in McClellan's column have provided themselves with photographic likenesses of the redoubtable Henry A. Wise, that they may recognize him at first sight, and pay him their respects before he has an opportunity to run.

A CANADIAN TOUR.

Visit to Montreal. Correspondence of The Republican MONTREAL, C. E., July 12, 1861.

In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, will a peaceful invasion of Canada interest you? We came up the Connecticut valley through the hop fields and struggling corn of southern Vermont, in hearing of the many railway whistles of Rut land, and as the sun declined throw our dusty selves under the cool verandah of the Lake House in the delightful town of Burlington. It was a hot day, and in thoughtful review of the day's ride, thanks were uprising for that sprinkler of the great dusty throat-thoroughfare which a lad drove through the train, and non-thanks for the ill-ven tilated cars. Two hundred miles in eight hours; this swift rolling over the iron track is a marvel-lous fact after all. We common mortals beat old Salmoneus and his brazen bridge in imitating the thunder of Jove; and how we go! to sit astride the swiftest cannon ball ever fired is nothing to the tremendous force of which we form one hundred and fifty lbs. avoirdupois. The broadsides

dred and fifty lbs. avoirdupois. The broadsides of all Uncle Sam's navy would scarce have made finer kindling of a wayside cottage, than should we if some bit of steel as large as your thumb-nail had given away. But the ride and this healthy lake breeze has made supper more attractive than a dissertation on me-hames, and we yield.

On the summit of the slope rising from the lake are the grounds of the Verment University; on the high dome of the principal bailding,—a long, narrow, rectangular college, brick-solid,—is a view "surpassed by none in the United States;" the eye sweeps acres of lake and fruitful valley; on the east the Camel's Rump leads the long line of green hills, and on the west are the yet more varied ridges of the Adirondack.

The morrow morning found us enjoying the cool oxygen over the mountain-environed waters of Champlain to Plattaburg. This place looks a trifle shabby, as though not quite recovered from the war; so the want of special attraction and a three hours' delay of the cars gave capital opportunity a imagine the scene of 1814, when the

the war; so he want or special entraction and a three hours' delay of the cars gave capital opportunity to imagine the scene of 1814, when the British land forces were attacking the intranched Yankees, five to one, and the nearly equal naval forces at the same time were hurling fiery death at each other just off that little premontory.

But the cars are aven and so are well through

at each other just off that little promontory.
But the cars are away, and so are we, through a stumpy, uncivilized region; a whistle, a break up, a look ahead, and a chance to make a Norwalk leap is right before us; the high water has carried off the bridge; we scramble out, cross on a plank, mount a hand car piled with passengers and packages, and hasten by a two-Erin power to connect with the great northern train for Rouse's Point; we get the train and a wetting about the same time, and rapidly reach the head of the lake. Here the U.S. government, with its usual foresight, built fortifications to the tune of \$400,000, and then, making a more careful survey, found they were in Canada, and let them fall to ruins.

Late in the evening the island city of Montreal Late in the evening the island city of Montreal was reached. The city of a hundred thousand, the most populous and charming of the Canadas, is situated on the south slope of Mt Royal, which gives it name, upon a large island at the confluence of the Ottawa with the St Lawrence; the whole island in cultivation and fertility is the very garden of Canada. The dark waters of the Ottawa, washing the unsurpassed solid limestone quays of the city, flow side by side with the transparent waves of the St Lawrence for many a mile, before they unite at all. No warehouses line the river, such as make American rivers unsightly, river, such as make American rivers unsightly, but a broad terrace with stone parapets keeps the

wharves open.

So much accustomed to the waving stars and stripes, we waked up helf homesick at seeing the Union Jack on mast and pole and rope. The Great Eastern with its load of red coats had just been telegraphed at Quebec, and the people were as excited as their easy natures permitted to know how the Yankees regarded this increase of force; they were incredulous and not a little chagrined on being assured that "the startes" regarded it with entire incifference; that its announcement in Massachusetts has not aroused a tithe of the excitement which the papers and people of Montreal manifested. This idea of Canadian importance crops out continually.

crops out continually.

You have heard of the rapids in the St Law rousers so had we, and our first move was to take the cars to some station above the rapids and connect with a steamer going down. At first, nothing is noticed only an increased rapidity in the current, but wild and roaring waters are seen ahead; quietly the single helmsman is reinforced by one and another, till eight brawny hands grasp the wheel and we shoot into the foam like an arrow; the engines are stopped, excitement is pictured on the countenance, the grasp on the deck railing tightens, a chilly shilness creeps over us, it seems impossible to go down between those rocks, and if we do, nothing can keep us from that rock dead ahead; the white waves seethe and whirl around us like mad; for a mo-ment I have the exhibitantion of Poe's navigator ment I have the exhilaration of Poe's navigator of the maelstroom, but only for a mement, for the stoical Indian gives the word and we glide into the peaceful stream below. We glide down past Nun's island, and Victoria bridge suddenly comes in view; quickly we are under the gigantic middle span and land at Montreal wharf again.

Shall we step back and take a longer look at the greater bridge in the world? Transfine a this greatest bridge in the world? Imagine a

and greatest bridge in the world? Imagine a square iron boiler, seven thousand feet long, strongly rivetted and braced, built on twenty-four stone piers, eighty feet above and twenty below the water, with a single wife track of the Grand Trunk railroad and a side-walk running through the tube; the top is tinned to preven rust, and sections of the tube slide into each rust, and sections of the time since into each other, like the cylinders of a spy-glass, so as to give free expansion and contraction. The bridge spans the St Lawrence one and three-fourths spans the St Lawrence one and three-fourins miles from shore to shore; was five years in building; was dedicated by the Prince of Wales last year, though it had been used for six months before; cost seven and a half millions of dollars. The difficulty of the work was to build on solid rock through a deep stream flowing seven miles an hour, and through the sand, loose boulders and hard pan of the river's bed.

As we surell back to the city the two towers which were seen far off on the river still hannt the vision, and so they will anywhere in the city; let us make toward them and we find they are a part of the great French cathedral, a grey stone

let us make toward them and we find hely are a part of the great French cathedral, a grey stone edifice of incomplete design of a Maliese cross, 255 feet in length by half that in width, with double towers 240 feet high; in the left tower is a chime of bells, in the right is the largest bell in America, 24,000 lbs in weight; from the top of this tower is the finest bird's eye view of the city. On the inside of the church are double galleries or On the mance of the courter are council galactics on three sides, 1244 pers for 10,000 persons, who can disperse in a few minutes by several doors; the inside is peorly finished, has a noble organ not half cased, and scarce nothing gorgeous unless it be a large stained glass window, caricaturing the apostles and saints in rainbow colors at an expense of \$2000.

pense of \$2000.

We pass out of the dingy cavern, across the little park with its sparkling jet d'eau, notice the fine Caritatian front of the Montreal bank, pass down Notre Dame street, built when cleanliness and pure zir were not indulged in, and come to the dilapidated Nelson or a dilapidated column resting on a dilapidated base, whose four sides record the lord's victories, while the whole structure records the victories of time and Canadian frosts. As one wanders through the narrow streets, lined by rusty stone buildings, with their narrow French windows, tin roofs and heavy iron shutters, without a sight of wood except in a few miserable fences, he can scarcely convince himself that this is not an old dity, and that many a Contner tens is not an old may, and that many a Con-necticut valley town had a fair start when this was an Indian village, little more than a century ago. Since the great fire of 1832, which destroy-ed 1400 buildings, no wooden structure has been allowed in the city limits. Beading our course to the eastward down St Pau's street we come to the largest building in Montreal, known as the Gry Hall or Bonsecour's market, more-interesting on the outside to-day, for the farmers in quaint

on the outside to-bay, for the faithers in quality costumes are gathered to sell their produce, which they do with all the gesture and vociferation of a sophomoric orator.

The clock is striking twelve, and we follow a little cluster of strangers into a dreavy stone building, the Grey Numery; we have but time to glance at a few old paintings from New Testament

scenes which decorate the chapel walls, before the folding doors open, and down the broad aisle, two by two, in solemn Shaker gait and gown, march the thin half hundred nuns, drop on their knees and chanf the musical Latin service, till at a given hand-spat by the superior they rise, wheel and march out again; in vain we look for the fabled pretty nuns, though some were not bad looking and the dress would make even Miss C., the belle of Springfield, positively ugly. Then the servitor showed us around the hospital, where the sisters were caring for the halt and the maimed; many a poor unfortunate blesses them, and so let us.

the sisters were earing for the halt and the maimed; many a poor unfortunate blesses them, and so let us.

The time of our visit to the city is fortunate, for the annual fair of fruits and flowers is taking place at the Crystal Palace. This is a folio edition of the New York palace, built with spacious dome and double galleries for the reception of "the prince," and to be retained as an exhibition hall. The tables were fragrant and beautiful with the finest fuchias, calceolarias and verbenas, pansies as large as sancers, and England's glories hanging like crystal ear drops; beyond were Wilson's and Hooker's seedlings as luscious as ever palate longed for, while Victoria rhubarb, tall as a corn stalk and large as one's arm, tantalized the pie loving mortal.

Next door to the palace, the "open sesame" of all Canada, a quarter unlocked the Museum of Natural History and showed a large seal and small whale caught in the harbor, a brace of panthers, half a dozen bears and numerous lesser recoities from the Canadian forests.

Across the way stands by far the most graceful edifice in Montreal, the English cathedral, where we attended ordination service on Sunday merning. It is in the cruciform style of the medieval Gothic, and is a medel of ecclesiastical architecture; handsomely furnished, having a magnificent organ built in England, and is capable of seating about five thousand.

Now for a ten-mile ride around Mount Royal, with a call at the Mountain cemetery to see its conservatory and flower garden, its Scotch granite surpassing Parian merble in finish, and its one hundred and twenty broad acres of copse and lawn which rivals the most picturesque of American forest homes; on around the base of the mountain, through the "five miles of palatial villas"; we have "done" Montreal and are ready for Quebec.

From Washington.

### From Washington.

The supplementary tariff bill, which has passed the House, fixes the duty on coffee at 52 per lb., tea 15c per lb., raw sugar 2½c per lb., currants 5c, pepper 6c per lb., raisins 5c, ginger 3c, cloves 6c, sait in bulk 12c per 100 lbs. It does not change

salt in bulk 12c per 100 lbs. It does not change the duty on iron.

The committee of ways and means have prepared a bill for levying a direct tax of thirty milions and for special taxes on various articles of luxury. The proportion of this state is \$1,236,572, of Connecticut \$462,321, of Vermont \$316,002, of New York \$3,905.878. The amount levied on the rebel states is \$7,780,945. It provides for a corps of assessers and collectors. The bill also corps of assessers and collectors. The bill also proposes to tax stills, boilers, and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors, 15 cents on every gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed 5 cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors 10 cents on a gallon. Vehicles spinitudes audiors to cents on a gailon. Vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be free but carriages are to be taxed; those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1 those over \$1000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate rates in proportion to the value of the value.

The resolution of Mr Ashley of Ohio, looking

The resolution of Mr Ashley of Ohio, looking to the future re-organization of the supreme court, makes it the duty of the interior department to gather statistics respecting the amount of business performed on the different judicial circuits. These returns will show that the slave states have had three times the number of judges to the amount of business, and will also show conclusively that the northern and western states are entitled to several new judges.

There is a report that the British government, acting in concert with that of France, is about to request of the United States government the exemption of one southern couton port from the blockade, so that they may get needful supplies of the staple. The idea has been discussed for some time past among leading English journals, doubtless with a view to testing the temper of our people, and the probable reception which such a demand will encounter. Of course such a proposition would not be listened to, and it is not probable that it will be made. able that it will be made.

### Special Notices.

A Pyramid of Facts! concerning

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Retry sze in sir cases to be anvertisement on snowir page. — n26 lydaw

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Hair Dye known. Instantaneous in its effect, does
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all Bilioss and Liver Complaints; Humors, from a
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of Nature, forming the most effectual Spring and
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Meaday Merning, July 29, 1861.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR GRAND MARCH ON RICHMOND.

Beinfercements of Both Armies.

THE BULL'S RUN ENGAGEMENT. The rebel force at Bull's run has been largely Excreased, and is estimated at 20,000. The fight ing was not renewed on Saturday, except between the picket guards, who were very near and occasionally shot at each other. The two armies were only a mile apart, ours being on the ground of the late battle. The rebels continued within their cutrenciaments on the other side of Bull's run.

carrenchments on the other side of Bull's run.

Fourteen of our wounded have died, and fifty more are lying in the stone church at Conterville, carefully attended by skillful surgeons. Medications and delicacies for the wounded were sent from Washington Saturday morning.

Federal troops were crossing the Potomac, to join M.Dowell's army, all day Saturday.

Fifteen secessionists, caprured at Bull's run on Thursday, were taken to Washington Saturday under a strong guard. One was a South Carolina sargeant, the others from Alabama Gen Mansfield sent them to the old capitol building, which has been fitted up as a prison. The rebels are rough looking, and were subjects of much interest as they marched through the attress. Eleven so casionists were captured Thursday night by some men of the New York regiment. Eleven more were taken by men of the 11th Massachusetts regiment; also a mail beg was seized, containing 150 lecters.

iment; also a mail beg was senoral communing to lecters.

The affair at Bull's run, which has been magnified into a terrible britle, has not resulted so disastronally as was in some quartors represented. A list of the killed and wounded cannot be accurately ascertained as yet. The inmates of the hospital at Centerville are increased by those who suffered from exhaustion and not by wounds. This gives rise to exaggirated stories as to a harrow number of wounded than actually exists. This gives rise to exaggrated stories as to a larger number of wounded than actually exists. A flag of true, which was sent by McDowell to the enemy's line in order to recover our dead and wounded, was relused admission by them, for the reason, possibly, that they wished to conceal the position of their batteries.

Gen McDowell, at the commencement of the action, was at Sangster's station on a visit to Haitaleman's command, and while on his way to Centerville, was informed of the battle and immediately proceeded to the scene. But he did not arrive there until the firing had coased.

The movement of federal troops towards Mamassas from Centerville was unauthorized. The

massas from Centerville was unauthorized. The order of march to Tyler's division was limited to the latter poin; there to swait the flank movement of Heintzieman's division, which at that time was at Singster's point, on the line of the Manassas railroad. Gen Tyler, having ascertained that massed butteries were in the vicinity, ordered a reconnoisence on his own responsibilities. massas from Centerville was unauthorized. The

sained that masked batteries were in the vicinity, ordered a reconnoisance on his own responsibility. The result of this reconnoisance was the discovery of the battery, the attack and repulse. The order for retiring was given in consequence of the federal battery using all its shot and canister, and the exhaustion of the cavalry, which, ander the command of Capt Brackett, performed the most efficient service in the scion. The galiant captain was at all times in advance of his command, his men following him with an equally fierce and determined spirit; but the want of water for his horses—a difficulty which it is feared will be encountered all the way from Centerville will be encountered all the way from Cauterville to Manassas—prevented him from continuing his effort to numers the enemy. It is regretted that the charge in faulty was not called into more active sevice.

-the infantry was not called into more active sovice during the engagement. The hardest part of the fight devolved upon our artillery and cavalry.

The entire potition of Col Heintzieman's command, which was to flank she enemy on the south of Manassas at Brentsville, has been removed to the vicinity of Centerville, and that portion of the country is now crowded with our troops. The publication of more definite information regarding their strength and numbers would be injurious to the service.

ous to the service.

A deserter from the rebels, who arrived Satur-

A deserter from the rebels, who exrived Saturday moraing at Centerville, states that our fire created great heve among the secession troops, and but for the fact that they were railled continually by Gen Lee, they would have field. Heavy guns have been brought from Manassas to the scaue of action by the rebels.

From the large number of baggage wagons on the moad leading from Strasburg to Manassas Janction, as observed through good glasses and a recommoissance made by Licus Tumpkins, it is thought that Gen Johnston has succeeded in making his retreat good to Manassas. Attough this may have largely increased the confederate forces at Manassas Junction, it does not in the least deter but only change our military operations in that direction. It hems in the main forces of the enemy between the advances of Gen McCon Paterson's command.

On Saturday, Secretary Cameron is company

McD. weit's and Gen Patterson's command.
On Saturday, Secretary Cameron in company with Col Scott of the military railway, paid a visit to Cemerville and reviewed several brigades.
They returned in the evening.
The Trionne dispatches state the number of our killed at Buil's rue, and the wounded who have since died, according to Lieut Tompkins, at 199; 17 belonged to the Massachusetts 1st and two to the New York 12 in regiments. The body of Theoriem for the Baston Fasiliers was pierced Lieut Smith of the Boston Fasiliers was pierced Doth with bullets and bayonet wounds.

A Connecticut man, who had been impressed

into the rebel army, has arrived in our camp. He estimates the every at 70 to 89,000, including Grn Johnston's division of 17,000 which marched in Friday night. Twenty-seven companies of caval my form part of the force. A very large number set rebels were killed in the action. Tae first shell from our battery burst at the fest of Generals Lo and Beauregard, and killed a number of minor of

Judge Campbell, late of the United States an stange Campbell, 1825 of the Comical States sa-preme court, writes to his sister that the flower of the South is at Manassas, but he fears the battle may go egainst the confederate states. Some rebels who were canght stabbing our men who fell in battle, were hung in sight of the rebei

wan ten in outse, were must a signt of the reof pickets, Fridey, and remained there Saturday, with faces as black as negroes.

A scout on the left wing of our samy heard the movement of trains of cars all Sunday forences, in the direction of Manassas—believed to be rebel reinforcements coming from Richmand.

Since the engagement on Thursday, the Union troops have been busy in erecting batteries and mounting long range 32-pounders. THE FORWARD MOVEMENT RESUMED.

A dispatch from Centerville, dated at 6 p. m on Saturday, states that the whole federal division and just commenced to advance, leaving Bull's creek fortification on the left. Their destination is supposed to be Manassas Gap railroad, cutting off all communication and supplies from John-

A dispatch from Centerville, dated on Sunday, A aspace from Centervine, cases on Sancay, any "We have successfully outflanked the enemy!" At 2½ o'clock Sunday morning, various regiments about Centerville were formed for march, and at 3 o'clock they were in motion in the direction of Perryville, leaving Bull's run to

the left.

At 6, the first gun was fired, a 30 pound rifled cannon, sent ahead to stir up any masked baussies that might be encountered on the road. There was no reply from the rebels, and our advance moved on. The axmen cut a road through

the woods.

Gan McDowell's head-quarters were established.

The orester part Gim Molbowell's head-quarters were established three miles beyond Centerville. The greater part of our army moved to the right, to avoid a bridge some distance beyond, which is said to be undermised. They will pass the creek upon ponuous, prepared by Capt. Alexander of the engineer corps, who has inspected the country minutely in previous reconnoisances, and to whom in a great measure the plan of the campaign is due.

general battle was expected Sunday or Mon-which will probably decide the fate of the

ciay, which will probably decide the fate of the hole campaign.

The New York 69th regiment was assigned the post of honor in advance. The members of this regiment have agreed unanimously to serve, although their time is now out. All the New York regiments will follow the patriotic example.

Yet live hurs, one steady column of federal troces passed through Centerville. The morale of the soldiers is excellent. All are anxious for

proces passed through Centerville. The morale of the soldiers is excellent. All are anxious for a battle, and when informed of the purpose to advance, the enthusiasm was beyond all description. At 3 p. m. on Sunday, the 21 and 34 New Jersey regiments were ordered to march forward from Yuszas, the 1st sending back their bearcone. Sey regiments were drived to make it to want from Yearns, the 1st sending back their baggage to Camp Trenton. Other troops were hurrying for ward to the scene of hestilities and there was much unilizary excitament and bustle in the di-mack unilizary excitament and bustle in the di-mackon of all our camps. The 37th New York

regiment crossed from Washington into Virginia Sunday morning. Telographic wires are rapidly following the

army, and offices were opened Sunday incrining at Fairfax Court House, with Messrs Buell and

Benton as army operators.

It is supposed that Gen Beauregard's forces are larger than ours. It is the general impression at Washington that Johnston was enabled to effect a junction with Beauregard sometime on Satur-

day.
The March on Bichmond Resumed. Early Sunday morning, the federal troops advarced from their encampment on the road to Manassas Junction. The column was five hours in passing through Centerville, and passed Bull's

in passing through Centerville, and passed Bull's run on the left. The telegraphic reporter speculates as follows respecting this "forward march" of our grand army:—

"If Johnston has not yet formed a junction with Beauregard, he will be entirely cut off by this maneuver, and thrown back upon the mountains, where his army will become utterly demoralized, and probably fall into the hands of Gan McClellan, who is advancing beyond the Blue ridge. If he has formed a junction with Beauregard, it opens our communication with Gen Patterson's column; and, thus reinforced, the federal army can crush out all opposition. If we are driven back, our army can retreat upon Centerville and keep open communication with Washington. If Gen Beauregard remains where he is, his communications in the rear are endangered, and Manassas Junction being situated in the apex and Manassas Junction being situated in the apex of a triangle formed by railroads, the movement in his rear would destroy his communications with Richmond. The only danger which the federal troops run by this flauk march would be by a sudden advance of Beauregard upon Center a saudai savance of beautogate upon constraint, interrupting our communications and cutting off our supplies; but this would be desperate, as cutting himself off from supplies and placing himself in an exhausted country and between the federal troops and the Potomac."

A GREAT BATTLE ON SUNDAY. THE REBELS BEATEN BACK.

THEIR BATTERIES CAPTURED.

Heavy Less on Both Sides. The secretary of war has received a dispatch that fighting was renewed at Bull's run Sunday morning. Our troops engaged the enemy with a large force, silenced their batteries, and drove the secessionists to Manassas Junction. Washington was wild with joy. The firing was heard there,

on Sanday, from the direction of Bull's run from

11 a. m. till about 3 p. m. Then it ceased till

nearly 5, and at 7, the reverberation of cannon was again audible. The following bulletins were received in official quarters at Weshington, during the progress of

the battle on Sundsy, from the telegraph station about four miles from Bull's run.

about four miles from Bull's run.

Fairfax Court House, July 21st, 11 a. m.—There is rapid firing from heavy guns and frequent discharges of musketry.

11,40.—The fighting is very heavy and apparently more on our left in the direction of Bull's run, and a listle north. The firing is very rapid and heavy. Heavy guns are heard again and apparently nearer, the musketry is heavy and nearer.

1 p. m.—The musketry is very heavy and drawing much nearer. There is evidently a movement more to our left.

ing mucu nearca.
more to our left.

2.45 p. m.—The firing is a little farther eff, and apparently in the direction of the junction. Less heavy guns and more light artillery are used, as

ear as I can judge.
3 p. m.—The firing slackened ten minutes since. 3.35 p. m.—The firing has almost entirely ceased, and can only be heard with difficulty. From all indications here, our troops have at least stood their ground.

From all indications here, our troops have at least stood their ground.

3,50 p. m.—Quartermaster Barton of the 2d Michigan regiment has just passed. He says that a general orgagement of the whole line has taken place, 3; miles this side of Manassas, and that our troops have driven and forced the secessionist lines back to Manassas.

Centerville, 4 p. m.—Gen McDowell has ordered the reserves now here, under Col Miles, to advance to the bridge over Bull's run on the Warrentown road, having driven the enemy before him. Col Miles is now three or four miles from here, directing operations near Blackburn's ford.

Fairfax Court House, 4,45 p. m.—Two of our couriers have returned, one of whom was on the field of battle. He says our troops have taken three masked batteries and forced the enomy to fall back in disorder. The battle was general on Bull's run for some distance. One of the batteries taken was in a wheat field, and the other some distance from it, and the third still further on.

5,20 p. m.—Another dispatch says that the tederal troops have won the day! The loss on both sides is heavy, but the rout of the rebels is complete, the batteries at Bull's run are silenced and two or three others taken.

5,45 p. m.—The fairing has nearly ceased.

two or three others taken.

5.45 p. m.—The firing has nearly ceased.

A still later report (nor official) says that the column under Col Heintzleman has followed the rebels to Manassas Junction, and opened fire on their entrenched camp and shelled them.

their entrended camp and shelled them.

The cannonading could occasionally be heard in Washington and on Georgetown Hights. The headquarters of the army were inaccessible Sunday night, the president and cabinet being privately with G.22 Scott and staff and other distinished geatlemen

The smoke of the battle could be seen from eminences in Washington, where intense excitement prevailed. Several members of Congress, and even ladies, went to the neighborhood of Ball's run, to witness the battle.

Ball's run, to witness the battle.

One of them reports that Col Hunter of the 3d regular cavalry, acting as major general, was mortally wounded. It is stated with confidence in all quarters, that Col Cameron of the 79th New York regiment, brother of the secretary-of-war, and Col Slocum of the 2d Raode Island regiment,

and Col Slocum of the 21 Knoce island regiment, were both killed.

The conflict is stated to have been desperate, lasting over four hours. Our troops mes with a succession of masked batteries, which they attacked with vigor and successfully carried, after a severe loss of life. The hourst engagement was at Ball's run bridge, where it lasted nearly twice as long as elsewhere.

at Bail's run bridge, where it lasted nearly twice as long as elsewhere.

The first range gun was fired by Sherman's battery at 10 minutes after 7 a. m. The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a half afterwards, when Hunter's civission came up and the action became general. Col Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was aimost a success. The enemy's pesition was opened on by several of Carlisle's howitzens, followed by slight the relations with the residue.

skirmisbing. The rebels rapidly received rein-forcements from Manassas after the attack opened. The battle consisted of a succession of fires from masked batteries, which opened in every direction. When one was silenced, its place was enopiled by another. Dashing charges were made by our insantry in unmasking them. The 2d Ohio and 2d N.-w York militia were marched by flank that ugis woods over a new-made road, within a mile of the main road, when they came on a robel beattery of eight sums with four reciments in a mile of the main read, when they came on a rebel battery of eight guns, with four resiments flushed in the rear. Our men were immedazely ordered to lie down on either side of the road, in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through and attack the works, when this battery opened upon us, and killed on the third round Lieut Dempsey, company G, New York 2d, and Wm. Maxwell a drummer, and seriously wounded several others. Our troops were kept for 15 to 20 minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, aithough within a stone's throw of their batteries. The rebels retired in some dis-

The rebels retired in some dis der but took their cannon. The most gellant charge of the day was made by the New York 69th, and 79th, and 13th, who rashed upon one of the masked batteries firing as

they proceeded, with perfect eciat, and attacked it with the bayoner's p.int. The yel's of federal triumph seemed to carry all before it. They found the rebels had abandoned the battery and only taken away one gun; but this success cost a terrible sacrifice of hire, in which the 69th suffected most sevenly and it was recorded that liese Cd. most severely, and it was reported that Lieut Col Nugent was among the first kiled. The Zouaves lso distinguished themselves by spirited assaults a batteries at the point of the bayonet, but their oss was also immense.

At 3 o'clock we had hemined in the enemy en-

At 3 o'clock we had nemined in the enemy entirely, and they were gradually retiring. Cel Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and Heintzieman's command was meeting with every success, and it required but the rescue of Gen Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by Hasbrouck of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He

Hasbronce of the wheches 2 regiment. He turned out to be brigadier quarternaster Pryor, cousin to Roger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse, as he by accident rode into our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbronck, "We are getting badly-cut to pieces."

"What regiment do you belong to?" asked Hasbrouck. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Has-brouck. From the statements of this rebel officer, it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the robels, of whem there were from 30 to 40,000 in the field under command of Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 75,000 at Manassas Junction. He says an officer most prominent in the fight, and distinguished from the rest by his white horse, was Juff Davis. He conditus the previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel army, but says it is difficult to get them under proper discipline in battle array.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines, in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the center of our column. This broad area seems to have been filled with masked batteries. At 7 p. m. cannon-firing was still heard at short intervals. appears that our artillery has created great havo

From Gen Patterson's Column. THE VIRGINIANS CETTING PACIFIED.

In consequence of complaints from numerous commanders, that their men are without shoes clothing, &c., and cannot be supplied, as the time for which they have been sworn in has nearly ex pired, Gen Patterson visited the different brigades in and near Charlestown, Va., and plead carnestly in and near Charlestown, Va., and piead carnestry wish the men to stand by him, for the love of their country and the honor of the national flag a few days longer, but failed to gain much encouragement except from a few Pennsylvania regiments who have received new uniforms. The 11th Indiana regiment, Col Wallace, however, offered to serve ten days longer. The 2d Pennsylvania regiment left Saturday morning for Harrisburg.

The good behavior of our soldiers is having an axcellent effect upon the town people, many of

excellent effect upon the town people, many of whom calculated to leave on the arrival of the whom calculated to leave on the arrival of the troops. They will now remain, feeling that their property and persons are secure.

Three soldiers of the New York 9th, on Friday, arrested Lieut Harlett of the rebel cavalry, while he was secreted in a house at Charleston. This officer commanded the troop that fired from Harper's Farry on Coi Stone's brigade, when passing consists that point.

opposite that point.
Capt McMullen's rangers have found numerous secreted arms.

Major Kuipe has recruited a new rifle regiment from those about to disband. Col Waliace of the

Indiana Zouares has a new regiment ready for him at Indianapolis, to be armed with Enfold ri-fles and adre bayonets. Col Clark, of the 19th New York, is under ar-

control that is a first five viole, is shall acted at rest on charges by his officers.

Communication between Charlestown and Hagerstown via Harper's Ferry, is established. A mail bag belonging to our army, filled with letters, was stolen while cn its way to Martinsburg, last week.

Four Vary regiments have been ordered to

Four New York regiments have been ordered to oin Geu Patterson's command—two of them are ol McCunn's and Col Murphy's.

The Campaign in Western Virginia.

GEN MCCLELLAN TO HIS TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPA rion in Western Virginia .- Beverly, Va. July 19th, 1861,-Soldiers of the army of the West :- I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in mountain fastnesses, and fortified at their leisure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, 1500 stand of arms, and 1000 prisoners, including mere than 40 officers. One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner, and another lost his life on the field of battle. You neve killed more than 250 of the enemy, who has lost all his baggage and camp equipage. All this has been accomplished with the loss of but 20 brave men killed and 60 wounded. You have proved that Union men, fighting for the preservation of the government, are more than a match for their misguided and erring brothers.

More than this,—you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches, with insufficient food, while frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely en your endurance, patriotism cated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in

that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage

In future, I may have still greater demands to make upon you, still greater service for you to render. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability, but I know that by your valor and endurance you will accomplish all that is asked.

is asked.

Soldiers, I have confidence in you, and I trust you have learned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive, the thanks of Con-gress and the applause of your fellow citizens. (Signed) Geo. B. McClellan, Major General. From Fortress Monroc.

UNFORTUNATE SCOUTING EXPEDITION—JEFF DAVIS HAS THE "BLUES."

On Friday morning at 4.30, a party consisting of Capt Holliday, Capt Edwards, W. Jenkins, Lt Johnson, private Small of the Naval brigade, Major Rawlings of the Kentucky light cavalry, and R. W. Shurtleff of the New York Illustrated News, left Hampton without permission, on a scout, poorly armed, only one of them mounted. The party was surprised in the woods a short distance beyond Newmarket bridge by 20 dismented horsemen. Major Rawlings was instantly killed by a bullet through his head. Lind must have been taken prisoners. The others escaped. Three companies went out and brought in the body of Major Rawlings. At least two rebels were shot. It is hoped this casualty will

put an end to irresponsible scending.

The Mouticelle on Thureday ared into a nest of

The Monticelle on Thursday fired into a nest of rebels above Newport News.

The rebels fired some heavy gues Thursday evening from Pig Point battery.

The Quaker City has picked up a man in a sail boat from Norfolk. He reports that the rebels have three ships of war, and are rifling cannon at the navy yard. There are not 10,000 rebel troops in Norfolk and vicinity, but says the confederates there feel sure of success, and are determined to there feel sure of success, and are determined to

ight to the last extremity.

Jeff Davis is in Richmond laboring under much depression of mind on account of the rebel defeats in Western Virginia.

Events in Missouri. Gen Lyon, who is marching south towards Springfield, has about 6000 men, including Major Sturgis's command, also 24 pieces of artillery and to give und a base profited and a form the ca baggage wagons. Gen Lyon's strength will be between 10 and 12,000 when he forms a junction

of all the federal forces. The Jayhawkers, under Col Jamison, have been med on the state line below Kansas City, for days. Jamison will maintain a force of 2 0 men in that region until the United States

troops arrive.

Ben McCullough and Gov Jackson have retreat-Their available force is estimated at 17,500, including the Texan Rangers and Mississippi regiment. They are at Camp Walker, 10 miles south of the Missouri line, and their pickets extend 30

mites northward.

The train which passed Kansas City a month since, with families and property of U. S. soldiers from the Indian country, was searched by Jamison a few days since, and a quantity of ammunition, wagons, &c., were taken, Jamison giving his receipt for the articles seized, to be held subject to receipt for the articles seized, to be held subject to the order of the U. S. government. The owner of the property taken stated, on his way up, that half the profits of the trip should be used for the purchase of arms for the southern confederacy. He was not with the train on its return.

A sergeant of Capt Cook's company of Home Guards had arrived at Syracuse Friday evening, and wearts that Cook has captured eight acceptance.

and reports that Cook has captured eight seces-sionsists—among them a messenger from Gov Jackson, bringing letters to different persons. In one letter Jackson begs for more men and admits a loss of 500 troops in the battle at Carthage. Col Boernstein has ordered another expedition

Col Boernstein has ordered another expedition into Calloway county, to open the read to Fulton, where Col McNeil's command is posted.

Gen Pope left St Louis on Saturday for St Charles, where he establishes his head-quarters. His command of federal troops in North Mis-His command of federal troops in North Missouri will be about 7000 strong, so pested that Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington, and all the principal points in the northern part of the state, will be within easy striking distance.

The federal troops and home guards of Jefferson City will encamp outside the city limits during the session of the state convention.

From Kentucky.

TROUBLE AMONG THE REBEL STATE GUARD Military resignations are all the rage. It is reported that Simon P. Buckner, inspector general of Kentucky, bas rezigned, and that Ben Hardin

Helm, assistant inspector general, is about to resign; also that Col Hunt, of the 2d regiment of state guard, and Major Symme, of the state guard, have already resigned. The impression is that these resignations will cause the disbanding of the transport

of the state guard.

In consequence of repeated midnight disturbances at the Louisville depot of the Louisville and Mashville railroad, in reference to conviabant freight, during the past week, and the falling off in business, the directors have concluded to run but one train south per day, to leave Louisville at % a.m. the state guard

Piracy Defeated.

BRILLIANT EXPLOTES OF MERCHANT VESSELS. The brig Cuba, which was captured by the sirate steamer Sampter, and retaken by Capt pirate steamer Sampter, and retaken by Capt Strout and crew from the prize crew, arrived at New York on Sunday. The captain of the Cuta reports that on the 4th inst., off the Isle of Pines, his vessel was boarded by the privateer Sumpter, and the brig was declared a prize to the confederate states of America. A prize crew of five men were put on board, to take her to the nearest port. As soon as the Sampter was cut of sight, Capt Strout resumed the command of his vessel. His men succeeded in disarming the orize crew, put them in irons, and took them to New York. Two of the privateer prisoners were transferred from of the privateer prisoners were transferred from the Cuba to the Cesta Rica, and were brought to New York. The prize crew made a desperate re-sistance. The midshipman was shot in the shoul-

sistance. The midshipman was shot in the shoulder.
The schooner S. J. Waring, captured by the privater Jeff Davis and rescued by a colored man, has also arrived at New York. On the night of the 16th, when fifty miles south of Charleston, the colored steward, named Wm Tilman, killed three of the prize crew with a hatchet. The other two were released on promising to assist in working the vessel. Their names were James Milner of S. C., and James Dawsett of N. J. The brave Tilman, with the sid of the rest of the crew, excepting one man named Donald Laed, who refusd to assist in the recapture of the vessel, brought her to New York.

The Southern Blockade.

The Southern Blockade.

A FIGHT AT HATTERAS INLET. Com Pandegrast of the U.S. frigate Roancke reports that while cruising off Hatteras Inlet, on reports that while cruising off Hatteras Inlet, on the 10th, a rebel battery on the beach opened fire on the ship, but every shot fell short. The fire was returned with good effect. On the 12th, the Ronoke anchored in Cape Fear river, and found rebel flags floating over Fort Casnell and the town of Smithville. There was a battery south of the forr, where a number of men are drilling. Fort Casnell is manned with 14 barbette guns and several field pieces.

The Roancke arrived off Charleston bar, 14th, The Roanoke arrived off Charleston bar, 14th, where were the Wabash, Vandalia and Union.
The propeller Reliance has arrived at Fortress Monroe, with the schooners Brunette and Ringdove, captured by the Yankee. The Brunette is from Philadelphia, the Ringdove from Baltimore. They were bound respectively to Richmond and Petersburg.
The Mississippi, Wyandott, Vanderbilt and State of Georgia, and the storeship Release are at Fort Pickens. The Vanderbilt would sail on the 15th for Toutures.

15th for Tortugas.

Change of Commanders. Gen Patterson is to be immediately superseded by Gen Banks, who will be succeeded at Baltimore by Gen Dix of New York.

Along the Potomac.

Along the Potemac.

There are now no rebel troops at Mathias Point or Acquia Creek. They have all gone to Manassas Junction.

The railroad bridge across the Potomac at Harper's Ferry will soon be rebuilt.

Com Stringham writes to the navy department that nine slaves were picked up near the mouth of the Rappahanneck, in a row boat, a few days since. They say all able bodied men are being armed. The only Union man in one county, who dayed to express his sentiments, was murdered. Com Stringham asks instructions as to the disposition of the contrabands in his keepo the disposition of the contrabands in his keep

ing.
The railroad bridge ecross the Potomac at Har-per's Ferry will be up on Monday, making a con-acction with the Winchester road to Charleston. Lutest from Bultimore.

Gen Dix has arrived, and will on Monday as-tume the duties of his command. The Pennsylvania regiments now stationed at Baltimore were all re-clothed by the state, last week, paid off by the general government, and are also re-enlisted and accepted by the war department for three years or the war. From Fort Pickens.

By an arrival at New York on Sunday from Fort Pickens, we learn that all continues quiet there. Wilson's Zouaves were in good heatth, and engaged in building sand batteries on Sante

Expedition into Texas. A letter from Santa Fe says that Col Cawly, of the U. S. army, will soon send a force for the re-capture of Fort Bliss, Texas, where there is a large amount of military stores belonging to the federal government.

OTHER NEWS.

Jeff Davis's Message. The message of this arch traitor, to his puppets called the confederate congress, which met at Richmond on Saturday, is telegraphed in part via New Orleans. It is badly mangled, but not half so badly as it mangles the truth. The federal government is charged with every conceivable strocity, such as that it makes special war on sick women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining the medicines necessary to their crue, and that it assaults hospitals in the fury of battle. The border states are blarneyed again, and the subjection of some of them to martial law, in order to held them in the Union, is strongly condemned. A great increase of forces will be necessary, to meet the half million northern invaders. The southern crops are stated to be the most abundant in their history, and sufficient for two years' consumption. The confederate loan of \$50,000,000 will probably all be subscribed for (in worthiess shirplasters). The argumentative part of the message is marked by the insolent lies and canting sophistry for which Jeff Davis is notorious, and which coatrasts with President Lincoln's and which contrasts with President Lincoln's state papers as charcoal does with snow.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.-Extra Session Washington, Saturday, July 20. SENATE.

Mr Wade offered a joint resolution that the president shall appoint a commissioner to attend to the interests of the United States at the coming world's fair in London. Referred to the commi tee on foreign relations.

Mr Cowan presented a memorial of citizens of Pennysylvania, in favor of establishing a government armory in that state. Referred to the mili-

tary committee.

Mr King presented resolutions of the legislature of New York, relative to a reciprocity treaty with England. Referred to the committee on foreign

Mr Hale reported a bill to incresse the medical corps of the navy, which was passed.

Mr Hale offered a resolution that the naval com mittee be empowered to inquire into the circum-stances of the surrender of the navy yards at Pensacola and Norfolk, with power to call for per-sons and papers. Raferred to the naval commit

z. Mr Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, re ported back the bill to confirm the bonds of pay-masters, recommending that it do not pass. It the bonds are good, no bill is needed. Tabled. Mr Fessenden, from the same committee, report Mr Fesseaden, from the same committee, reported back the bill to allow the secretary of the treas

ury to remit certain fines.

Mr Trumbull introduced a bill to provide for holding circuit and district courts in certain dis-tricts now in temporary rebellion. Referred to A bill to reimburse the 71st New York regiment,

for the expense of employing a band of musiwas passed.

A bill for the construction of one er more iron-cled ships of war was considered. It provides that the eceretary of the navy appoint a board of naval officers to examine the project, and if the board report favorably, the secretary be author keed to have them built. Laid over.

The joint resolution, approving the acts of the resident in supporting the rebellion, was aken up. Mr Lacham made an able speech, sustaining the Art Landam mand an able speech, suspanning the administration and endorsing its course in regard to the war, excepting so far as relates to the suspension of the habeas corpus by the president, and the increase of the regular 2 my. He closed with an eloquent declaration that whatever may happen, California will stand firmly by the Union. Mr Rice said he endorsed everything said by Mr Latham.

On motion of Mr Johnson of Tenn., the subject was postponed until Monday.

After an executive session, the Senate ad-

The House was not in session.

Latest from California and Oregon.

Natest from California and Oregon.

The pony express, from SankFrancisco 10th, has a rived at Fort Kearney.

Trade is fair and the money market easy. About 3, 80 000 bushels of wheat were exported from Calin winia during the year ending June 30, 1861; avera & price \$1,50 per 100 lbs.

The Union democratic convention at Sicramento has a tominated:—For governor, John Conners; lieuta uant governor, Richard Irwin; Congress, southe, n district, Henry Egerton; northern district, Joseph McKibbon; judge of the supreme court, E. S. Whitman; clerk of the supreme court, George S Evane; surveyor general, Joseph Gardner; coraptroller, Joseph E. Truttman; stare printer, John R Ridge. This ficket was selected by the Broderick wing. The Breckinridgers will nominate a full ticket of their own and endeavor to defeat the Union democrats.

A fire at Marysville has caused \$30,000 loss of property.

property.

A prospecting party from the Potosi mines, on the Gils, has returned, loaded down with rich specimens. That section is believed to abound in mineral wealth, particularly silver.

The 4th was enthusiastically celebrated at Portland, Oregon.
The present season has been very rainy in Oregon. Grass and other vegetation are luxuriant, but wheat is considerably damaged.

Arming of a Europeau Steamer. The steamer Arago, which sailed from New York Saturday for Liverpool, was armed with two rified cannon.

CITY ITEMS.

The favorite Morris Brothers Pell and Trowbridge minstrels, from Boston, will resume their acquaintence with Springfield audiences this and to-morrow evening, at Music Hall. The old company comes with full ranks, and will perform as brilliantly as ever.

as britiantly as ever.

The New Haven and Springfield railroad directors have voted to accept the same terms for mail service as the other corporations representing the line between Boston and New York. The decisions the same terms of the line between Boston and New York. ion of the department has not yet been announced, but there is little doubt the contract will be awarded to the companies forming this line.

The ice eream, fancy baking and confectionery establishment, at 267 Main street, has changed hands, and the firm of E B. Stoddard & Co. dissolved. Mr Scoddard's interest has been secured by his former associate, Edwin C. Barr, and under his management the concern will endeavor to thrive as prosperously and happily as heretofore.

The printing instruments on the Springfield and Albany telegraph line, combining the advantages of the Hughes and House patents, constructed by G. W. Phelps of Troy, N. Y., are to be removed to-day, after a trial of three years, to make room for the more simple and easily worked Morse machines. The appointment of Mr Frederick A. Barton of

The appointment of Mr Frederick A. Barton of this city (Indian Orchard) as chaplain of the 10th regiment, which has always been considered as good as made, has finelly been confirmed and the commission issued, and Mr Barton is already in the discharge of his duties. Mr Barton was one of the prime movers in collecting the volunteers for the regiment, and his connection with it now is honorable and just.

is honorable and just.

Everett's 4th of July oration at the Academy of Music, New York, in a very neat pamphlet form, the splendidly illustrated "S'ar-Spangled Banuer" song, with music forthe same attached, herper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Ilustrated Paper, and the Illustrated News, all filled with graphic and interesting war pictures, and Harper's Monthly and the Atlantic Monthly for August, are among the fresh arrivals at Power's News Depot, under the Massasoit House.

We putter a company

We notice a call for 100 men to form a company in this city to join the 21st regiment, now encamped at Worcester. The company will probably be officered by men from this city or vicinity. It is known that there are still many men in this region seeking a good opportunity to take a part in the war and this is their chance. A recruiting officer will be found at the City Hall. Col Lee of this city is among those progressive named for this city is among those prominently named for the colonelcy of this ragiment, and this fact would doubtless induce many to enlist under him.

doubtless induce many to enlist under him.

Dr David P. Smith of Springfield, Mass., whose letters from abroad in this journal have been read with so much interest, gave up his projected tour among the hospitals of Europe, on learning the commencement of the war in this country, and immediately returned heme to offer his services to the government, among the volunteers of his state. He has been appointed surgeon to Cobb's Light Artillery, which is at Camp Adams, Quincy, Mass., but will soon proceed to the seat of war. We rejoice to see the medical staff of the volunteer army strengthened by the accession of one so competent, not only to discharge the peculiarly responsible duties of the military surgeon, but so well qualified to gather facts of ingeon, but so well qualified to gather facts of in-terest to the profession and place them on record

NEW ENGLAND NEWS ITEMS.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

A case of very mean swindling, according to see Mirror, lately occurred and was publicly rebuked in Holyoke. Some of the citizens of the bused in Holyoke. Some of the citizens of the town raised a sum of money to purchase a watch to be presented to James P. Brooks, formerly a licatement in the Holyoke and West Springfield company, and now color bearer of the 10th regi-ment. The watch was furnished by L. A. Taber ment. The watch was furnished by L. A. Taber and R. A. Craves for \$43, and they represented it to be worth \$50, but it turned out to se 2 miserable affsir, valued at only \$10. The citizens ferreted cut the imposition, and it was lately exposed and rebased at an indignation meeting. Mr Crafts has since refunded the money and remarks his composition watch and one of the fine

Mr Crafts has since refunded the money and re-ceived his composition watch, and one of the sine material, worth S95, has been purchased of Mr Bailey of this city, and given to Mr Brooks. A little son of Robert McKinney of Chicopee was struck by the Chicopee Fells train at the lower bridge across the Chicopee river, on Satur-day week, and so severely injured that he died the Thursday following. He and several other boys were in the bridge as the train approached, and in attempting to escape, young McKinney alone was injured.

The youngest son of E. G. Heath, an interesting lad of nine years was drowned in the Connecticutiver, at Williamsett, while bathing, on Thursday, and his body has not yet been recovered.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY. The oid Hinsdale post office, on "the flat," has been abolished, and the one in the lower village only will be centinued, and it will be known here-after as the "Hinsdale" instead of the "Hinsdale Depot" office, as formerly. John Cady is post-master. Monroe Emmons, the late pestmaster at the old Hirsdale office, had held the office uninterruptedly for cearly thirty years.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

There was a bold attempt to throw the Boston and New York express train from the track, at Cordaville, Thursday evening. Some heavy ropes had been wound several times around the rails, but as the locomotive was very heavy and going very fast, they were cut in two, and the train re-mained upon the track, but not without a severe jar, which caused general fright among the pas-

Biram A. Cutting has been appointed postmas Hiram A. Cutting has been appointed postmac-ter at Linsuburg, 'n plaze of Gro ge F. French, removed—an appointment equally satisfactory to republicans and grievous to democrats. Young's satinet mili, at Valley Falls, between Worcesier and Leicester, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning, with nearly all its contents. The mill was owned by Loring Young, but occu-pied by Fay & Bottonly.

pied by Fay & Bottomly. BASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Patrick McCarthy, a young man of unsteady habits, 19 years of age, was found shot, and in an apparently dying condition in a piect of woods, at Jamaica Pissin, on Priday. He claims to have been shot and robbed of \$125, but is supposed to have attempted suicide while suffering with temporary insanity. He is likely to recover. The Boston and Maine railroad freight house, in Roston was decreased by the same of Schwide. n Boston, was desiroyed by fire early Saunday morning, together with a small quantity of raw cotton and cotton cloth, a few cases of boots and shoes, and other freight. Loss \$3000, insured for \$7,000 in the Springiled Fire and Marine office.

MAINE. Alfred L Skinner has been appointed postmas ter of Bucksport vice Jonathan Wood, resigned. CONNECTICUT.

Collinsville is likely to reap some benefit among the general loss resulting from the war. Seven thousand axes have just been forwarded to the

patriot army in Virginia, to assist in removing the obstructions which have been placed in the roads by the confederate forces, and in rebuilding

The destroyed bridges.

The 9th annual exhibition of the Free academy, at No. wich, occurred, with a large and gratified attendance, on Friday. The graduating class numbers 1th and 10 cf them were ladies and 6 gentlemen.

Mr Murray, the new U. S. marshal for the southern district of New York, has cursued a vigorous and unrelenting course toward the slave-traders who for several years past have fitted out at the metropolis. He has excited the wrath of the whole set of scenndiels, who vent their malignity in sending him these exing letters. He is menaced with death unless he releases certain men whom he holds under arrest for slave-trading. But that card won't win. Slave-traders and slave-bulders are at a discount now. slaveholders are at a discount now.

A man giving his name as James Minthorne A man giving his name as James Evidence of Lansing, and a woman pretending to be bis wife, have suddenly left Albany in consequence of sun-dry mercantile transactions with Albany and New York firms which do not appear to have been conducted in a strictly benorable manner. The woman, who was one of the "fast" kind, wore male appearel and assumed the name of Haight, n order to facilitate the swindling schemes in which she and her mate were concerned.

which she and her have were concerned.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that one good effect of the blockade or the Mississippi river is in the stoppage of the mosquito migration from the southern country. It is a reliable fact that no mosquitoes have been seen this summer where they have

At Eddyville, N. Y., on the night of the 12th, Mrs John Lofters, aged only 17 years, while engaged in filling a fluid lamp on board a canaboar, was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire from the explosion of the lamp.

Paul Hoffereas of East Albany, N. Y., while re-monstrating with John Gailup about his treat-ment of his (Gallup's) wife, was kicked by the latter in the abdomen so severely that he died on Thursday morning.

Two men, while endeavoring to rescue the horses attached to a canal boat at Rondout, N. Y., a few days since, fell into the canal and were drowsed Bridget Leonard was brutally beaten to death

at Whitehall, N.Y., on the 27th ult, by two meanamed Charles McCauley and William Wakefield.
The brutes were arressed.

BORN.

At Palmer, 18th, a son to Walter Winter; (at Three Rivers), a daughter to J. B. BURLINGAME. At South Adams, 18th, a son to John H. Arnold. MARRIED.

At Warren, 18th, Silas Wright Cook and Mark Eliza, widow of William L. Cutier. At Oswego, N. Y., 16th, Lieut Col J. M. Hatha-way of Shifield, Ct., and Laura J. Hoskins, formerly of Simsbury.

In this city, 20th, MARY E, 31, wife of J. A. Schlessinger.
At Easthampton, 20th, Lydia, 71, widow of Richard Chamberlein, late of Holyoke.

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MADISON, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1861.

NUMBER 71.

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DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

١,	_	CHEAP:		CHEAP!		
-	15	Mohair Goods,	ĺ	Prints.	z	
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1	KZE	Mozambiques,	H	Shirtings,	: 20	
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I	1	curve:		CHEAP:		

### GREAT ATTRACTION

OTICE.

| Having this day purchased from J. M. DICKINSO

Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods!

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE!

cinity, that he
HAS JUST OPENED,
at the store recently occupied by John Reynolds,
No. 13, KING STREET.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

Fancy Dress and Staple Dy Goods!

### DRESS GOODS!

COMMING THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE STATES THE SILK FOULARDS CARMAIN CLOTI PARIS CHECKS, INDIA GLAZE, LAVELLAS, REPONIE

AND AMERICAN PRINTS, fact all the new styles of Dress

MANTILLAS!

STAPLE GOODS!

is very full comprising in part GERWAN AND ENGLISH EROAD CLO BLACK AND PANCY DOESKINS, PANCY CASSIMERES, CASHMER STORM

As it is my intention to make Madison my home, research trade rather than profit or wish, and as

Sell for Cash Exclusively, I assured that it will be for the interest of Cash buy on call and examine my stock before purchasing else re. No trouble to show goods, even if you do not will

NOW OPENING.
at DONALDSON & TREDWAY.
Led will be said 20 per cent. less than any other store
is city can or dars self.

April

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, BLOCK, STATE STATE.

: : Wisconsin.

ARNOLD HECHTING.

P. B HECHTING. Madison,

DRY GOODS.

REVNOLD'S One Price Cheap Cash Store!

The subscriber having leased the
LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST STORE
IN THE CITY OF MADISON

SO THE COURSE OF MADISON

IN THE CITY OF MADISON

SO THE COURSE OF MADISON

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TO THE COURSE OF

s that his many friends who favored him with mage while in the "Madison Bazaar," will not in his

s Threa to see the second of t

and examine his scort.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

so old stand of S. E. For, on Main street, be
freen Capital House and Court House.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

GROCERIES.

LARGE STOCKS KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

D. BYAM, NCENET ST., (next to Fairchild's Block,) MADISON

I have just received

A GENERAL VARIETY OF GROCERIES,
which I can sell at wholessis or retail,
at Prices that must be Satisfactory to all
and which I can warrant as to quality.

Tr Different kinds of vegetables will be always kep ad parchasers can have their ARTICLES DELIVERED, FREE OF CHARGE, in any part of the city. Tr Housekeepers can rely upon alway finding in m.

ore
THE BEST OF POULTEY, BUTTER, SPICES, &c.
and I am determined to sell on as
TF Fair and Reasonable Terms, CI
any of my neighbora.

The People's Store,

GROCERIES, SPICES & PROVISIONS!

COFFEES, SUGARS.
SPICES, and PE

rhich I can warrant as to quality, and can

Good Articles or None.

ad keeping the best of BUTTER, PODUTRY,

who les ale moon hand, selling Groeries, etc., at
WHO LES ALE AND RETAIL,
deelStav LOWELL GOODRIDGE.
A T FULLER'S

Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS** 

CHEAP FOR GASHI

. LARGEST & BEST SELECTED STOC. ies, ever offered to the p-ople of Dane

GENERAL STOCK

SUGIRS, of all kinds, MOLASSES and STRUP, of extra quality. TEAS, both Orem: and Block, selected expressly for Lunity see, and for strength and sweetness cannot be surpassed. COFFEE, grown, nost and ground, second to cone. SALT FISH, of all kinds.

PILTUS,
PERTOS,
DRIPD FECTIN OF ALL KINDS,
EDGY AND REG BAISINS,
SPICES of Albeid,
COMMON TINEGAR,
FICKLED FECTINS,
COMMON TINEGAR,
FICKLED FECTINS,
COMMER AND FINE SALT, by bookel, barrel
or load;

ogether with a new and complete assortment of goods ally kept in a greeny store, and which for quality and we are second to none. M. E. FULLER. King greet, Malison

New | Cassimpres, Vestings, Furnish | New | ING GOODS, FASHIONABLE CLOTH- | New ING, etc., etc.

Just Received: 10 Dozen Pieces of Magic Ruffles! EVENING PATRIOT.

THE For Local and Telegraphic News see The Page For Deferred Astacles see Fourth Page.

Tale of a Handkerchief.

COSCIDED.

The afternoes secordingly found him string about Britton, inquiring for the reside of Mr. Histon. Several unsoccessful attems of Mr. Histon. Several unsoccessful attems were at het followed by one more agreeable bis wisher; and more than half distressing usual method of seeking alady's acquaintal expresseded a large, landsome mansi situated on a little eminence, with tested conscious that etiquetts round hold up hands in borror at the idea of not being form introduced; but he reflected that "faint henerer won a fair lady," and sentally subject to the second of t

the amounts?

The page where him into the drawing rand dispected. Halph braced himself for coming interriew. After a short delay, who seemed to him like the interral between contemnation and execution of a criminal, door opened, and the beautiful Isabella entire he apartment. Without manifesting any price at such an unusual visit, she poil motioned him to a chair, and easting her monitored him to a chair, and easting her constitution of the contemporary of the c

to return a handlerchief which repeated in the street, bearing your name. In high that returned it to you without intruding upon you leisure; bet I truest you will pardon the freedoot. I have rentured to use, in order to apologis more completely for what must have seemed smuch like intentional rudeness. By som strange Itality, I have three times caused yo great annoyance, although nothing could have been farther, from my whites: I beg your

"Indeed, Mr. Barker, replied the beautiful girl, with a pleasant and orroll a mile upon her fectures, "I beg you never to think of it importance of such trilles, which require an apology at all. I am extremely sorry you have come to far merely it preserve a handkerchie which I was ignoreal I had lost utill you mentitude which I was ignoreal I had lost utill you mentitude which I was ignoreal I had lost utill you mentitude which I was ignoreal I had lost utill you mentitude which I was ignoreal I had lost utill you mentitude which I was ignoreal I had lost utill you mentitude which I was ignored by the work of t

sabella hastily withdrew her hand, and cotoring teeply, and to her father, "thet mo introduce on to Mr. Barker, papa." The stout gentleman advanced, and offered is hand, said, with a penetrating glance in the oung man's face; "il an always glad to wel-ome my daughters friends; how do you do,

escns, and said—
"Mr. Barker found my handkerchief in the

"Mr. Direct fount my nanoactuate in we street, pays, and was so lind as to come on street, pays, and was so lind as to come of the street, pays, and was oldered to him indeed for his politoness."
"Darker, Barker," Paid Mr. Hatton, abstract-cilly (he saw there was embarassment on both sides, and haring unlimited confidence in his daughter, which to extricate them from it,) "there was not all chool-cilcito or finie, whose name was Barker.—Halph James Barker. Per-"That was not leaded them in the same was Barker.—Halph James Barker. Per-"That was put fisher's names it?" answered Ralph, internally thanking the old gentleman for his tact, "but he died several years 20," "Then upon my word," said Mr. Harton, warmly, "it is the lockiest chance in the word that brought you here, Mr. Barker. Your father than the same was corresponded; but after I went to Calcutta I ceased to hear from him, and merer how where he was, ow has had become of him. You must stop and dine-with us this evening; I have a hundred questions to sak. I might have known you were Ralph's son," be adone of him. You must stop and dine-with us this evening; I have a hundred questions to sak. I might have known you were Ralph's son," be added to be a hundred questions to sak a limit of the same and the same face; "accessed in the same face," accessed to be a hundred questions to sake I might have known you were Ralph's son," be added the same face; "accessed to be a hundred questions to sake it will be my turn next."

And with these words the old gentleman left the room.

Britton,<sup>27</sup>
It may be interesting to add, that Ralph's groomman on the occasion was Mr. Henry Live ingxione, and, after the ceremony was over the was overheard to whisper in the bridegroom's ear: - 1 asy, Ralph, if you find any more handkerchiefs send me one, will you?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

\$5,000 Uncurrent Wisconsin Money

P D. CORYELL.

County Surveyor of Dane County, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Attends to Surveying and Cor
any part of Danc County. Orders
ty Surveyor's office, Court House
Madison, April 10, 1861

WHITEWATER PAPER MILL

T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.

News, Book and Wrapping Papers

The highest market price paid for Raga. octl&law

MRS. TAPPAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. TAPPAN respectfully announces to be and the public that she has opened her Boarding School for Young Ludies, in the house formerly by Judge Hood.

Friend & Crawford, Merch't Tailors Have removed into the NEW STONE BLOCK, Six Deers South of State Bas

Madison Book Bindery.
B. W. SUCKOW, Blank Book Manuf't'r & Book Binder

PORTER'S BLOCK,....MADISON, WISC. Account Books of Every Description

All Styles of Binding and Ruling, executed to order, and in the best manner. Old Books Re-Bound in Good Sivie! The subscriber having had a long experience in the busi-ness, forth resured that he can give cutire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage, both in prices and workmanship.

To Orders respectfully assisted. (II jane 16'60 ttf B. W. SUCKOW.

HURRAH FOR PIKES PEAK! India Rubber Clothing.

Also, a large quantity of
PIKES PEAK SHIRTS: mebl:

F. MOHR & CO., [W. A. F. MOERIS will farnish Abstracts of Title to all Lands in Dane Co.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS. with Williamson & Earwise. ja Sash, Doors and Blinds.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION:

NEW SHOOTING GALLERY! ERNEST DOERSCHLAG
takes pleasure in informing his friends
and the lovers of sport that be has
opened a new flooting dallery at his

School on

KING STREET, BASDALL'S BLOCK,

ET The weapon used is a Spring Air Gun, and therefore the second second

CONFECTIONERIES & TOYS.

A. F. WALTZINGER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Candies, Fruits, Confectioneries. FANCY ARTICLES.

Have on hand, and are constantly manufacturing or receltring the fluest

CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY KIND.

-4180-

CARES ON HAND AND MADE TO OEDER

SOCIAL AND WEDDING PARTIES SUPPLIES Seasonable Fraits received by Express from the South

A. F. WALTZINGER & CO.,
nch11'61tf No. 6 King St., Madison, Wis GREAT VARIETY STORE!

nert door to the Post Office, Madison,.....Wisc Manufacturer of Confectioneries!

c. etc., etc., etc.,

Fresh and Dried Fruits...

And all the choicest articles known to the bus PARTIES supplied with the cho od BEFRESHMENTS and BEFRESHMENTS-AN OFSTER SALOON has been fitted up, at the t.b.es of which will be furnishe to LADLES AND UENTLEMEN VISITORS the choices of anything usually found at an establishment of this kind

Mr. Z. manufactures his own confectioneries, and war anis them to be of choice material, and worthy of public rants them to be of choice material, and worthy of publi parronages

IT I will be pleased to see my city friends, and answe orders at all times.

June 21 Wolff

PATENT SCALES.

PATENT SCALES!

ANES & GREENLEAF, 35 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. SIMEON MILLS, Agent, Madi

Howe's Improved Standard Scales

They have always taken First Class Fremions wherever exhibited, having taken the following within to days' the following within Figure 1. Veryinia Rate Fair, Veryinia Rate Fair, Veryinia Rate Fair, Veryinia Rate Fair, Parawa no these rods; will they require so Fri, haven no these rods; will they require so Fri, haven no these rods; will intend of the force as to make the desired of the force as to make the following the follo

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CAPITAL HOUSE DRUG STORE THERE HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED at this well known and old established Drug Store, on fain street, next door to Capitar House,

Drugs, Medicines and Perfumeries,

which have been selected with much care, are of the choicest qualities, are of the choicest qualities, and WILL BE SOLD AT REASONABLE PRICES.

TO The invoices of them are from the first wholesale touses in the Union

stock of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND COLORS,

is stock of
KEROSENE OIL, CAMPHENE AND FLUID,
s of the best quality, and such as cannot help but give
UT Satisfaction to Purchasers. LQ Groceries at Fair Prices!

comprising some
CHOICE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS AND SPICES,
are also kept for the accommodation of customers.

A prime stock of

A prime stock of
Wines and Liquors,
witable importing house of P woted from reliable importing bouse of Botton and indicalphia, will be kept constantly on hand in the DICINAL PURPOSES.

PRESCRIPTIONS MADE UP 17 at 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 21 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 21 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 21 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 21 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 21 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 21 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 21 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 21 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan injekt, 22 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan injekt, 22 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan injekt, 22 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan injekt, 22 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan injekt, 22 pan 18 hours of the 41 pan injekt, 22 pan inje

R. K. FINDLAY & CO.,

No. 7, King Street,

MADISON, - - - WISCONSIN Our stock is now as large and complete as

OUR OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

GROCERIES!

WE HAVE PURCHASED FOR CASH. ncement of the Spancial troubles, to offer first class goods at low prices.

WINES AND LIQUORS!

S T. SCIT'S KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY, DE VENOGE & CO.'S PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAM

PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW GLASS!

We keep always in stock the best brands of Philadelphia White Lead ; New Jersey Zine in Oil and Varnish

Enclish Linsont Oil

fore by R. K. FINDLAY, while alone, we are confi

lent of doing a still larger trade in the future, and promis ies shall be shared by our customers

essary business, from 9 s.m. to 11 p. m., and cen 6 to 8 p. m. Madison, May 2, 1861.—dw2w DUNNING, JONES & CO...

Wholesale and Retail Dealers GLASS,
SASH,
SNUFFS,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
FERFUMENT,
DENTAL and
D AGUERRAN
GOODS,
with

Choice Family Groceries. And Agents for all the Popular Patent Medicines of the Day!

nol keep constantly on hand all such articles as are as tept in a Drug Store, which they will SELL AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PHILO DESPING...JOHN N. JONES, ...JAMES W. SUNNER-Jan 2761-R. 513'591awif WAUPUN PUMPS.

VIEAR NOW MANUFACTURING, at our estable listeness, in MADUSON and DELAVAN, Waspan Pumps, These rumps are established and all this state and are spoken of very satisfactorily by those having them WE FIX THEM TO WELLS AND WARRANT THEM.

I seing from

12 1-2 cis. a piece, upward...

13 1-2 Cis. a piece, upward...

14 10 At HEXTLEY & SERVELLAND, U.S. IN'R.

C In this department we keep what is smally kept in a Centary keep, and offer the probat I JOWER FARCH THE SETAL IN, THIS CITY JOHN WORTHER & SERVELLAND, U.S. DIL.

THE CITIZENS OF MADISON ARE INFO

NOW ON HAND AT
Reynolds' One Price Store,
FOX's BLOCK,
will positively be sold
FOR THE NEXT NINETY DAYS,

GREAT ATTRACTION:

## DEL COODS: DEL COODS::

DOMESTIC AREA TO SETTE his, as well as on roas friends.
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 2, UNITED STATES BLOCK, are we shall endeavor to keep as full and comple

J. W. WHITING, Madison, Wiscons

EROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, TICKINGS CHECKS STRE

No. 13, Mills' Block, King Street, No. 13. R. R. R. A splendil assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS.
RICH, RARE AND RACY:

HUCHTING BROTHERS,

ORE AND NEW, G

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT THE SEW STORE, ATWOOD'S BL'H (next door to Bowen & Bambey's Hardware Store.

ciany that he is prepared to sell all kinks of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

OODS SHOWN FREE OF CHARGE AND WARRANTED AS REPRESENT

OUARTERS. IN "ATWOOD BLOCK." NEW GLARFER, IN "ATWOOD ELDOK,"
IN THE STOCK WILL BE FOUND,
Lail a' Dress Goods, of every Unlershirs and Drawer,
Yaridy,
Reak and Flavy Sille,
Blenched & Brown Sheeding
Blenched & Brown Sheeding
Blenched & Brown Sheeding
Blenched & Brown Sheeding
Frich Libon,
Took Libons,
Took Libons,
Naplain,
Napla

Call at Reynold's One Price Store,

O BYAM, BELLEY HE Groceries, Provisions and Crockery.

receive daily a Superior quality of Baltimore and New York Oysters.

(Next Poor to the Patriot Office.)

WISH TO INFORM THE RESIDENTS OF MADISON and Dane county, that I am now supplied with large as

Madison. : : : Wisconsin.

gr Remember Cl
at my stocks include
FINE AND COARSE CLOTHS. Fig. . . . . and whether cliing by the piece of park for Solis, or Measuring for Solis, or Make it a rule to give satisfaction, or return the parmetal.

or return the paramete.

MENUMENT OF REMEMBER AND ENT OF REMEMBER AND ENT OF REMEMBER AND ENT OF REMEMBER AND ENTERPRISE STATES.

THE MENUMENT OF THE PRISE STATES AND ENTERPRISE AND ENTE

My friends amongst the

Farmers of Dane County

"Ill find me ever ready, as heretolone, to supply the

very article of dress, from a Hat or Cap to a Sund at PRICES THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED in cheapness in this city.

as well as CHOICE VEST AND PANT PATTERNS, of elegant design and rare texture, have arrived Nock Ties, Suspenders, Shirts, Searts, and everything in that line, and Collars

and everything in that line, and
OF QUALITIES TO SUIT EVERY TASTE,
can be bought at my store
CHEAPER THAN EVER

I have got a large variety of HATS AND CAPS. I have got all sorts of TRUNES, CARPET BAGS, AND VALUESS, clusion, I have got ATTEN VE SALESMEN1

I AM ENLARGING MY PREMISES, ON MAIN SE to that my friends from all parts of Dane coursy may have acre room to choose and make their purchases. Come and See Me and Get Bargains, and MARCES KOHNER.

It is a fact that
MY SPRING AND SUMMER PATTERNS
are how on view; and my
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN CASSIMERES

ar: "I say, Ralph, if you find any more earlier and the principle, which can be taken again another chiefs send me one, will you?"

HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED FILLS

Al Kill Strengthening Platers, sold entry there. JULIJ

Entry March 1988 A. Diction 1988 A. Significant services and the principle of the principle of the march 1988 A. Diction 1988 A. Dic

Madison, Monday, July 22, 1861

How it Looks.

From all the late movements of the two armies, as retailed and wholesaled to us by the telegraph for the past six weeks, we are inited to look for a desperate battle in the telnity of Richmond. We have been accustomed Alcamenda. We have been accessioned for Federal success in almost ever and engagement thus far, and while triot's heart must rejoice thereat, there is to be some dreatful cloud of danger

easy time of its cloud. Does not seem of the property of the p

. Irvin McDowell and hi Army. gallant officer is a native of Ohio, an lorty-five years of age—and is, we believe s forty-five years of age—and is, we believe, ndson of the Major Joseph McDowell, who guished himself in the battle of King? stain, in the Revolutionary war. Young swell became a cadet 1834 at West Poin root, and was made brevet Captain "foot, and was made brevet Captain "foot and meritorious conduct in the battle of Vista." 231 February, 1847; and was ted Assistant Adjutant General in May

an americarious conduct in the battle of as Vista? 223 February, 1817; and was in ited Assistant Adjutant General in May, with the rank of Captain.

The present activity and admirable adaptation manad, led to his selection and appoints as Drigatic General in the regular, and being placed in command of the distriction of the control of

the loss was 22 lilled and 90 wounded. The telegraph of to-day tells us of the ean guinary fight of yesterday, and the final cap ture of the Rebel entrenchments and their utter route at Bull's Ren. The loss of lift must be great, but the Stars and Stripes was trimphantly in the first great battle with the flower of the Rebel army.

OLS. SCOTT AND GEN. PATIENCE.—Our grand dileutens of General has been calmly and attently gathering together his thunderbolts of ar. Said a gentleman to him the other day, General, the people are impatted for results." Yes sir, I know it, "be treplied, "but they arect successful results. War is my professional to the study of a life, and I

ie Strater is commanded by Au i. formerly of the U. S. Navy, and

mouth in quest of this bold pirate

The Arga, another Riedel privateer, also rur
the Charleston blockade, has a crew of sixty
men, armed to the teeth, each man having side
arms sufficient to arm half a dovern lawing
four 12 pounders, and one loog 32 pounder.
She is believed to have been criginally the famones old alarer Beho, and is commanded by
one Porter, formerly of the U, S. Natz. She
has already captered three versels in our low
therm waters, and represents that a privatee

The Computation, and they has already explaned three ressets in our work there waters, and represents that a privateer from Beaufort, two from Charleston, and three from Savannah, would proceed to sea imme-diately. The along of war Preble is in search of the Argo. The capture and prompt trial and execution of these pirates would soon put:

ENGLAND AND THE SOCTHERY CONFEDERACE
—Some of the Rebel papers have been pro-claiming that Yancsy has given his friends as surances that in August, England would recog-nize the Southern Confederacy. The Charles ton Mercury since the action for the Proclaiming that Yancey has given his Irrinos as-surances that in August, England would recep-nize the Southern Confederacy. The Charles-ton Mercury, since the order of the British Government was issued, prohibiting the entry of privateers into their ports, takes the mutter in high dudgeon. It says: "We are surprised that any of the Commissioners have remained a day in London after this order was issued.— This is an attack of quari houlity, which, it oppears to us, ought to have arrested all con-ferences with Dittish authorities. It is well

inclination to apply to the Confederate States the rules which they have uniformly applied to other nations. It saids:—Too much importance has been assigned to the false that France and England would break the blockade to get Southern products.<sup>27</sup> The editor therefore proposes a result of the Southern Commissioners, and to refuse the recognition of resident consults of all the powers which will not recognize situation of the southern states of the Confederate States abroad.

similar offiers of the Confederate States abroad.

An Affection Wan Incident agency menths since, as Is reported, a young gentleman of Richmoal, became acquainted with a young lady residing with her mother in Afexandria. The young people soon became intimate, and, quite naturally, fell in love. The parents on both sides conseating, the parties were betwothed, and the marringe day was fared for the 4th July instant. In the meantime, however, Virginians were called upon to decide on which side they would stand. The haldies declared themselves on the side of the Obremment, but the gentleman joined the forces of his State. No opportunity was afforded for the interchange of gentleman joined the forces of his State. No opportunity was afforded for the interchange o sentiments between the young folks, or any hing settled as to their future movemements datters thus remained till 4th July, when ex-tetly within an Lour of the time originally fix

Sorth Carolisa Soldies.—The poor, self-conceiled, doped South deserve some grains of ure pity for their supreme folly, if the follow-ng, which appeared in the Charleston Mercury of the 11th instant, faintises anything like a sample of the rest of their regiments: "The folk Begiment S. C. M., comprising eight com-parise, were on the green pesterlay for inspec-tion. (?) A more ridiculous farce could not promisely are not never assets that a con-possibly have been exacted that a con-

causea t ath Caroli

has that complete command es and details of his comman insuresuccess. If he can or reach of red tape and rout be brilliant achievements of Ly-lellan. I hope he is to have action. The labor he has nizing the force now under

To-Days' Advertisement

STRAYED OR STOLEN-\$25 Reward or stolen from the subscriber, about three weeks along, a YOUNG BAY MARE with white on the mes and her. Those grind such information as will lead to h.r. recovery shall receive the above reward.

AUGUST MAQUARDT.

MISCELLANEOUS

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE WAR: THE WISCONSIN ZOEAVES!

WANTED and If and I for the war, They will not be called in the hypers.

TP Applicants must state age, height and nativity application about be made immediately, to E. H. MIX, Eoche-a-Cree, Wis. SZTH THOMPSON, Friendship, W. J. S. WEB-TES, Madison, Wis.

r is the obligation to be taken up reby solomoly affirm that I will support the e United States, the State of Wiscousin, and the ... m that I will sup-re of this Company; solomaly alimn that I will, if the service y be accreted, bold mysed in readiness at a notice to go to any part of the C. feel of soloming alimn that I have teached to show that I have teached to the matter deliberation, and services the time of the readour.

ghty God. DEATH TO TEAITOES: joly173

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS AND CAPS!

NEAT, TASTEFUL AND HANDSOME

GEO. B. B. BCGIE

Has plessure in informing his customers and the re
of Dane county, that he has

Just Received an Extensive Assortin

of Hais and Capa, of the latest and most fabionable

Among them will be found the

of Hais, which are CALCULATED TO PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOU The large and various stocks of Hais and Caps, ha been carefully selected, and

gr Can be Bought Cheep! 43 at JED, B. Medl at Hat and Cap Empe the si,n of the "Big Dear," on Main street.

BEEBE'S Latest Style of Slik Hats!

HARDWARE.

New Hardware Store

er cash. sity Warrants, Asylum Seri lers, always taken in exchas; 'a prices. SIMEON WILLS.

Stoves and Tin Ware,

tch. NG done in the best possible manner a tsep15w) C. V. N. KITTREDGE.

\$39,690 Worth of Hardware

J.N. Jones' Park Row Hardware Store Materials, Mechanics in Parmer's 1001, of the bestamp; Sadde and Harness Trimmlogs, in great valety Also, Whips, Shot Gans, Riffer, Pintols, Fishing Tackle Hazard's Gun Powder and Sporting Goods, of every demonstrated einrer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. et, (Gleason's Old Stand.) Madison, Wis. sep15 SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

Rev. WM, S. ALLEN, may251w3mjunc13 No. 68 John Street, New Yor THE CREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

eturu mail. Soli by all the Druggista in Madison.

D. C. POOLE, IMPORTER.

Van Bergen's Elek, second door from Pos Madison, Wis., January 19, 1361.—dif.

THE STATE BANK, MADISJN...

S. Marwall, Pr J. A. Elin, Carlier.

T. Curry of F. Italier, J. Alben Etti-

BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn upon all the odies is

GREAT BRITAIN.

FRANCE,

GERNAMY,

HOLLIAND and

SWITZERLAND,

a mans is suit purchasers, at low rate of exphange.

April 30, 1851-dif

PAINTERS.

L HUBERT DE PARQ. 

Paper Hanging — Shades — Window Shades — Olazing

-Fancy Decorations--Landscape and Flower Painting --PURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART. All work promptly attended to, and warranted to satisfaction.

J. S. WEBSTER,

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, &c. Catching for Tarious Tints.

This trace, opposite cirt notes, ca
Madison, : Wisconsin.

Keeps contactly as hand

Wisco Paints—Oliva——Oliva——Usera—Oliva———Usera——Usera——

DERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED. jan19'61

TO TRAVELERS

VERTISEMENT.

BRIGGS HOUSE

CITY HOTEL, KING STREET.

WILLIAM M. RASDALL, Proprieto HIS HOUSE has been completely

IIIIS HOUSE has occa company.

Land refurmboat, and is now

HIE BEST FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Ty The Stable belonging to this house, challenges one
citation in the whole stade.

The "City" over of the state stopping places

Wilsonia, for his friends and the travelling public.

Heard 51 per Day,

mayArticular

MM. M. RASDALL.

MEREDITH HOUSE,

at the foot of Eing st., by MEREDITH & GROVER. MADISON, : WISCONSIN.

The proprietors are determined to make this a se stopping place for their friends and the trave A. A. MEREDITI, 2011. NOV. 27, 1880.-dtf E. GROVER Jr

TRAVELERS TAKE NOTICE!

BOARD ONLY \$1,25 PER DAY from
AMERICAN HOUSE,

Anthritan House,
I further notice. No less care and attention w
n to guess while sojourning with us, than here
owed. P. KANE E SON, Propriete
ilwankee, May 12, 1861.—may Isdif MISCELLANEOUS

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

son,...(ap25'612ff)...W BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

MILITARY DUSTERS,
JUN received by
FRIEND & CRAWFORD

INSURANCE STATEMENTS

CEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO

Thole number of policies issue to June 30, 1861, inclusive, . . .

otal amount of premium notes received thereon, \$51,479 44
olal amount of cash premiums received thereon, \$2,096 61
otal premiums received in notes

hole number of policies issued to date....

owing is a list of the Officers and Directors, a nummary of the Company's system of operation ctors and Officers elected for the year 150 are as follows:

L. BASFORD, Grant Co.
H. H. GILEZ, Dane Co.
S. R. McCLELLAN, Kenosha Co.
ALBERT WOOD, Dane Co.
ASA KINNEY, Green Lake Co.
TIMOTHY BENWN, Medison, P.



PAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$932,302.99 May 1st, 1961.

Estate,
shares Hartford Eank Stocks,
New York
Boston
other
d States and Control

Moffat's Life Pills and Phonix Bitters

THESE MEDICINES
been before the Public for a period o
and during that time have maintai
character in almost every part of i
to be for the extraordinary curative
properties which they possess.

MOPPAT'S LIFE PILLS

MERCURIAL DISEASES

red signally successful in this class of a dicate all the effects of mercury from: sooner than the most powerful prepa la. They sid Nature in casting from it

BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS.

THE LIFE MEDICINES

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.

see Pills, for a very short time, will effect.

ILIT RUSSY, and a striking improvementhe skin. Common Colles and Influenced by one dose, or by two even in

LIVER COMPLAINT

FEVER AND AGUE

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS

re, perhaps, the best remedy for restoring strength to the ody; for, while they act as a gentle cathartic, they also their tools onalities, strengthen the whole system.

MOFFATS LIFE PILLS

ADVICE TO FEMALE:

phiethoric habit, who are subj divising Division of Sight of D

WM. B. MOFFAT'S MEDICINES BOOTS, SHOES AND FINDINGS. THISE LABORING UNDER SICENESS can at or



ROOTS AND SHOES!

NEW GOODS!

DEFY COMPETITION

TO THE LADIES!

GAITERS AND SLIPPERS.

TO FARMERS!

BOOTS AND BROGANS,

TO THE PUBLIC:

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCE

THE BOOTS.

y POEtical Machine Co. No. 1. A MOST POTENT COMPOSITION.

A MOST POTENT COMPOSITION.

BOUND IN CALP, MONOCCO, AND ALL OTHER STIGES.

COMPETER IN ONE POLITIK.

Has the children with their locat—
They be competed to the control of the control of

ROYS, VOUTHS, AND CHILDREN'S

P. D. FULLER'S, United States Block, Main St

Hear the tadies with being hoster and a second a second

LADIES AND MISSES

Heel and Spring-Heel Boots ; Pront-lace, Side-lace, Congress and Button Boots, Kid, Calf, Enamel, Cloth, Patent Leather and Ser, f, Enamel, Cloth, Patent Leather and Serge Boo-Ladies and Misses'
BUSKINS, SLIPPEDS AND TIES,
without heels, of KM, Caif, Patent Leather, Serg-Velves, Cloth and Tollet.
F. D. FULLER, U. S. Block, Main St.

F. D. FULLERR. U. S. Hock, I.

Here the will me with bootaBoops boots:
Sound of armine in a pair of cowhide is
In has since of the light dright!
To hardened sold to speak,
They can only squeek, squeek,
With a despeak mediane,
Soun-son is retained on percentage
Sound-sound on the sound of the sound
Sound-sound on the sound of the sound
Sound-sou

And there is a seep that suits
To the stamping and the tramping
ticula: pair of boots, boots, boots, bo
Boots, boots, boots!
To the stamping and the tramping of MEN'S

and Pegyod Boots of every description. Calf, Leather, Morocco, French and American Elp and Roga. Men's Shoes, Galters, Oxford Ties, English Roo Leather and Tollet Shppers, Dancing Fumps, &c., &c.

Home-Made Work

manufacturing department, under the supervision of SEPH HAWES, formerly of Hochester, N. Y., con-to turn out sound work of every desirable style and

COBBLING

Leather and Findings of all kinds,

My gools are marked 10 per cent, less the ever before—and my prices cannot be beaten. F. D FULLER, U. S. Blott, Main St., scpt2VOM Opposite the Old Corner

PABASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Junt received at DICKINSON & BERTELS, DICKINSON & BORTELS, No. 2, United States Block.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

WASONIC HALL-POHTERS EOBERT MAGOF COMMINDER, No. 2.—Knight compler. Fourth Thursday in each mouth. A. 8. SANBJEN, Emment Commander 3. G. Bessmier, Recorder.

MADISON COUNCIL, No. 3.—Royal and Select Saturday in each month. WM. H. KARNS, T. I. G. M Q. BESSDET, Secretary.

MADISON CHAPTER, No. 4.—Boyal a cound and Fourth Mondays in each month A. S. WOOD,

MADISON LODGE, No. 5.—Master Masons, bird Thursdays in each month. DAYLO H. WRIGHT, W. G. BERKOICT, Secretary.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 50.—Marter Masons. kirl Mondays in each month. J. E. PROUDFIT, W. S. A. Spricer, Secretary. RASDALL'S BLOCK

CONCORDIA LODGE, No. 82—Master Masson, all Third Wednesdays in each month. FR. SOUTHOFF, W. Mass

BUTLER & VANDOR, and Counselors at Law, Office in June East Water street, Missanke, Wis. (Jan 17514) Joseph Grant & County County (Jan 17514)

DANIEL BAXTER.

II. W. & D. K.TENNEY, and Counselors at-Law. Office in Fa Inlison, Wisconsin. rial attention given to Collections.

seat Law, Notaries Public, and Commissioners State Lathe Union. Office in Ladington's Bloo of Wisconsin and East Water stroots, Milwach sin. (wb.f6'faei)

SMITH & HEVEN, of Considerat-Law, Malia Smith, (janl'61dw) Eless

WAKELEY & VILAS, and Counsdor-al-Lay. Office in the Unite alking, Madison, Wisconsin. WAKELEY, (July 631w) WM. P. VILLE.

Abbest, Gregory, Pinney & Flower meys-at-Law, Office in Fox's Eleck, corner of d Carroll streets, Madison, Wiscoma.

SCTT, S.U. I INNET, ET, (janl'61dw) J. M. FLOWE H. E. FRINK. by and Connector-at-Law. Office in, McKey's Block, Maduson, Wis.

Block, Madison, Wisconsin.

JAMES C. HOPKINS,

JOHN W. JOHNSON

THE SIGNEY FOOTE—Attorney at Law, Office in the above room.

jan2'61dw

jan2'61dw CUTLER & HARRIS, nl Connectors-at-Law. Office in United Str dison, Wisconsin. jan Politic

ROLLINS & SMITH.
Law. Office over Denaldson &
son, Wisconsin.
(janl'6ldw) w.:

CALVIN AINSWORTH, at law, and City autorney. Office in City Ha DANIEL R. COIT,

E. A. SPENCER, JACKSON & SABIN. st-Law, Office in McKey's Block, Madiso jan!'61

Dry Goods and Clothing Hor S. KLAUBER & CO., Shiksale and Retail Dealers in Dry Good Carpeting, &c. Also, dealers in Ready Xa Genicuses's Fa sixling Goods, &c. Nos. I chall's Block.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer

y Dry Goods.

DONALDSON & TRED WAY,
sale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, &c., at
I, Main street.

DICKINSON & BARTELS
No. 2, U. S. Rock, Wholesale and Retail Deal
Goods, Millmery, &c.

FRIEND & CRAWFOR
t Tallors, and Wholesale and Beta
Made Gothing and Gentlemen's Fore
ting Street.

MARCUS HOHNER. ilor, and Dealer in Beady Made a Farnishing Goods, three do-use, Main Street.

Hardware.
SIMEON MILLS,
Sciali Dealer in Hardware, F.,
2c., at the old stand of Tib

JOHN N. JONES, d Estail Dealer in General Ha ents, Bullling Material, Moves, fain street. Sign of the "Go

BOWEN & RAMSEY.

can't Retail Dealers in Hardwarz, Far Stoves, &c., Fox's old stand, Fux's B

C. V N. KITTREDGE, and Estail Dealer in Stores, House ardware, &c., 1 so doors from the Street.

LOWELL GOODRIGE and Retail Dealer in Groceries, on lot office, Pinckery Street.

M. E. FULLER, and Rotal Dealer in Vanily ( HUNTLEY & SPEENSLAND in Family Greenics, &c., United State Street.

Drugs and Medicines.
DR. WILLIAM HOBBINS
Drugs, Medicines, Pertunery, &c., Wh
Main Screet.

DUNNING, JONES & CO and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Meditrocries, &c. Pinckney Scot.

CITY HOTEL, NO., Wis! Board \$1,00 per d. Wis. M. Rasbatt,

MEREDITH HOUSE of King Street, Malison, We Mempira & Ga

PAVILLION HOUSE soundin, by Cucacu & Nort,

GEO. B. McGIE.

esale and Retail Dealer in Hats and Caps.

"Big Bear," Fairchild's Block, Nain success

F. D. FULLER

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PATRIOT. OFFICE ON PINCENEY STREET,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
ALLIF PATRICT:
\$5 00 One year.
Six Months,......

JOB OFFICE: OUR ADVERTISING AGENCIES: and Miller, Type Founder, Milwaukee. Bornos, No. 46 State st., between Lake and Bounds, No. Chicago, Ill.

Single copies, daily or weekly, 5 cents. The charge for delivering papers, per year. ope, or residences of subscribers, will be tilly, \$1. Weekly 50 cents.

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R. M. Pettesgill & Co., No. 119 Nashau st., New Yorn and No. 6 Statest, Boston, Mass.

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Joy, Cos & Co., Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphi

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

\*\*\*\* WISCONSIN DAILY PATRIOT. TERMS REDUCED. ALY TEN CENTS PER WEE

TT The Parmor Jon Office is a

Soldiers, Attention I

Mr. MUSELY has received, at his Dook Store, on Picey graves, plenty of books, useful for soldiers, and a more hem Stock's useful larder's Industry Tactics, U. S. Indee Names, Army Regulation, &c.
Late papers received: 4-10.

START ON THURSDAY.—Paym lills intends paying the 5th Reg nd it will start for Washington

The Reporter says that the young bo f Broadhead, from ten to fifteen years of ag re forming a Zouave company. Der The Patriot extra was read t iers at Camp Randall this morning, ews was greeted with cheers.

The Grant County Herald says that dees Gilbert, aged 16, was sauntering about the birds with a gun when he met David Wilnsin, aged Syears, and accidentally shot him

day as they did last su

GRAND.—The sky last night present rand appearance. The sun set blood re-brew a crimson reflection on a pile of h louds rolled in the East. It was a f ght for the bloody news of to-day.

(S) The Vegers marched out about 2 mile yesterday, and enjoyed a pleasant time. This Company is composed of Germans of this city and is excellently drilled. We must compliane Cartain Montraer and his men on their even marching. They were uniformed in blue shirt-and white pants, carried short rifles, and march marching. They w and white pants, co ed to drum music.

DISCRACETCL.—The Atypu of this morninas a disgraceful fling at Messra. McGonneg and Dutcher, the contractors at Camp Randal Ked content with charging them with feeting the trops on decayed oren, it insinustes the para stolen cellicacies prepared by the I lites for sick soldiers. From what we know

SIGNIFICANT.—The Liverpool Mercury has to account of the sailing of the Great Easter rom that port with troops for Quebec. In inpresent the following significant passage:—The soft strains of 'Andl Lang Sync' may be the soft strains of 'Andl Lang Sync' may both or

reat Eastern has arrived crack regiments. with some crack regiments.

On Dear of Washington - Colonels Colo ind Culter received dispatches this mornin from General Scott, asking them to come on Weshington with their regiments without dela The news was received at Camp Install with cheers that rent the air for miles. Every fit dough that had been issued at an earlier hot was at once revoked and the soldiers having was extended and the soldiers having them willingly assented. Allie excitementar preparation at Camp Install. The 6th reg meant may probably get away in three days at the 6th in a week. The following was received by acting (for. Noble this morning.

Washington; July 21.

this morning. Washixcrox; July 21.

CURRENT AND UNCURRENT.-The bills of the eurrent in this city: Bank of Green Bay. Bank of Portage.

E. R. Hinkley & Co.'s Bank.

they mank of Kenosha.

The remaining four as follows will be come as the Banker's mittee completes the arrangement that are busity engaged in perfecting:

Bank of Columbus.

Dodge County Bank.
La Crosse County Bank.
Wisconsin Pinery Bank.

THEFT AND CAPTURE.—A man giving the name of George James, and last from Weshington, D. O., arrived in this city a day or two ago and took board with Mir. J. B. Keepers, in the first Ward. He shortly took something clse, and decamped from the house with a watch, guard chain, sterre buttoms, gold seel, pocket book with \$25 note, &c. He appeared before Justice Braley this morning, and waiving an examination was committed to juil to stand his first at the next term of the Circuit Court. Chief Van Bergen promptly captured him, and if he continues tod, as he is doing, the citizens will have reason to be satisfied with his attention to business.

ention to Gasiness.

Change\_Dr. William Hobbins, who has fome years conducted the Drug Store next doo the Capital House, has retired from the busiess to attend more fully to his extensive med all practice. Mr. Bibbs, who has been favo ideus Dean, Esq., of this city, will stoch a complete assortment of drugs, cheminal medicines. Mr. Bibbs has been regular up to the business, and thorough derstands it in all its branches.

DISPATOR NECESSARY.—The 5th and 6 regiments are ordered to proceed at once fashington. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne hicago R. f., proposes to carry them to isburg in 20 hours from Chicago—no la

TIME TABLE, M. & Pr. du Ch.R.W

Accommodation... 4.39 am Accommodation, ... Mail & Ex. Passen, 1.25 pm Mail & Ex. Pass Night Express, ... 10.10 pm Night Express, ... ress, ...10.10 pm Night Express, ... 2.03 a FFROM RAST: ARRES FROM WEST: ress, ... 2.50 a m Acc mondation, ... 1.00 p Place, 1.27 pm Mail & Ex, Pass, 1.27 p ation, ... 4.30 pm Night Express, ... 9.45 p

Closing of Mails

for Chicago, Milwankee and all points East 1230 P. M., (Way Mail) and 9 P. M. sping West close 1230 P. M. y via Windsor, Leeds, North Leeds, Lowville, an Wycorna, close at 9 P. M. Samlay, Tuesday

in Middleton, West Middleton, Pine Bluffa genday. Wa Yia Door Creek, Sweet Home, Cambridge uristiana, Oakland, 9 P. M., Monday and Friday via Borke, Sun Frairie, Hanchetville, Water and, Habbeton, 9 P. M., Sunday, Tuesday an

Thursday, Sacrtown via Cottage Grove, Beerfield, Transit, Lake Mills Artalan, Millord, 9 P. M. Monday and Friday, AT FRIEND & CRAWFORD'S, No. 9

For Rent .- A commodious brick

WORKMEN! WORKMEN!!-Wante

nr21-du CARPENTER & HYER. ST. NICHCLAS .- The Young Bros

PRINT AND BOOK INKS .hand a large quantity of first quality PRINT IOK INES—Nos. 4, 5, and 6, which we will sel-real discount below manufacturers' prices. for ea-ewarrant the lok to give sufficiention.

BARBER SALOONS.

EMOVAI.

Ladies & Gent's Hair Dressing Room

Messrs. HANLIN & WILLIAM: lare removed from their well-known rooms on Pinckn treet, and end now be found in new and commodite

HAIR DRESSING, &c ed Saloon on King Street, tow the Melico House.

Shaving and Hair Dressing and Cutting

A GENERAL ASSOCIMENT OF PAMILY Groceries and Provisions

CHEAP as anywhere, at July HUNTLEY & STEENSLAND'S, T. S. Bu NEXT OF KIN WANTED.

DEFIN OF THE LINES POUNDS STEELING

PROBATE NOTICE.
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
County Court for Dane County,
In Probate.
If the matter of the estate of JOHN STEWART,

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. IE BEST AND LATEST IMPROVEMEN

LOOPER SEWING MACHINES. The Strongest, Most Reliable and in every resp THE BEST FOR FARMER'S USE. Price from Forty to Fifty Dollars

The celebrated FRANKLIN and KEY STONE STAT cring Machines are the only Machines that have the Ne mproved EEVERSE WHEEL and NEVER FAILIN and thoroughly test these Ma

urposes.

Ley will GATHER, HEM, TUCK, FELL and QUIL
eary or light Fabrica.

Bloral discount to the Clergy, Agents and Charitheta.

lar and sample of work.

is for ELAKE & JOHNSON'S Al n the right side of the work.

Pinckney St., two doors below the American Hou mayll, wly

Madison Wi

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Best Family Machines in the World

FINEST FABRICS

The Standard Machines zot and Shoe-making, Harness-making, etc., etc., will do note work, earn mel-caper than those of any other maker a We have always on hand, Hemming Guages, S.R Twi-iren and Cotton Thread, on spools, best Machine Oil.

Send for I. M. Slager & Co's Gazette, I. M. SINGER & Co., 455 Broadway AS From
Au letters should be addressed to
1. M. SINGER & CO.
No. 50, Clark Street, Ch.
Tr For sale by WM. BAUTH, Agent, Merchant
McKey's Elock, Madison Win.

es suitable for family, and all kinds of a purposes.

ress C. T. RICE, Agent, Madison, with stamp, fires of work, or call at Booth's Chething Store, net

McKey Brothers, Madison, Wis.

Paggart & Parr (Phila.) Sewing Machine Sew from two speeds. Combining SIMPLICITY, DURA ILITY and CONVENIENCE—\$40 and \$45. MONE: EFUNDED in sixty days, on any machine that does no IDOLLY SATISFY the Durch.

TO PATENTEES. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE CLAYTON'S Enobsir'ted Flame Vapor Gas Burue;

r many years past inventors have been striving theap, good, portable and brilliant light, eral inventors have met with more or less succedeavor, but in every case the construction of the bean used with faids, has been such as to be fause, thereby diminishing the illumination of the same thereby diminishing the illumination.

ice is 500, payable out the execution of preferred, we will do the same for \$1 awings, and \$30, payable upon the it.

The same for Reissues and Addition

of the patent, ared in England for \$300, including go-to secured in France for \$300, in

must not exceed one foot in any dimension; mu-

money in drafts payants to our visit with referred. Write names and places very distinctly CLAYTON # 20N, Solucture of Patents, Office 465 P st., Washington, D. C.

4th OF JULY, 1861, ALTZINGER'S, ON KING WALTZINGER is making unusual preparation of this time-honored anniversal anniv FIREWORKS, &

cant'y receiving Fire Crackers, Torpedoe L. Elockets, Sun Flowers, Mines and fire FLAGS! stock of Flags, of every and

DRUMS!

ICE CREAM, JELLIES, &c.,

FISHING TACKLE, TOYS, &c REMEMBER! tringer's Befreshment Looms are ead; elis at Wholesale and Retail, at prices that

DROPOSALS WANTED.

LATEST NEWS.

ST TELEGRAPH TO THE PATRIOT

THE FIGHT AT BULL'S RUN.

Particulars of the Fight

A BLOODY SUNDAY.

THE UNION TROOPS VICTORIO

ar[1000]Soldiers Slain

Great Deeds of Daring

The Rebels Cut off from Water. The Most Bloody Fight Continent.

n Washin

Washington, July 21.—Special to ficial dispatches say we have taken tries, in the form of a crescent, num teries, in the form of a errescus, assume that Manssess Junction is supplied with water by a canal from Bull's Run, this will now be cut off, leaving them entirely without water for their cavary, that a most brilliant victory has been achieved by our gall lant troops there is no doubt.

Gen. McDowell telegrapha encrythiogia com-bietly rotted from Bull's Bun, attrenting to read al Manassa, leaving their latteries in consession of the Union forces. Fighting commenced at 3 o'clock this merra gn and continued most despreadly till 2 this Fighting commenced at 5 o'clock this merra I be the second of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the Loss of Ilico no best bider was frightful—our crops behaved most gallantly and guns were erry effectual.

on both sides is said to hav

Official dispatches now before the

From Baltin

From Ne k, July 21. warren captured by the privateer J lavis on the night of the 16th, when 50 mi outh of Charleston.

THE VERY LATEST.

Rejoicing Turned to deep Mourning OUR TROOPS RETREATING.

reat Destruction of Haman Life!!

Three of our Batteries Taken by Enem-A STAMREDE BY CUR TROOPS

Only about 200 Fire Zonaves Alive Washington re-enforce Fresh Troops.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN MISSOURL

Washington, 22d, via. Philadelphia cops after taking three bitteries and

The road from Bull's Run was strewed with capsacks and arms, our troops deliberately ir troop... ne and appu

y was in retreat for a time, a prailed, which communicated its

irs, and a continua sides. The Rebel only one. ock.—The U. S. troops continued thei ossing Grand River, but they wer

Point, Mo., with small rebels at that place. was attacked, while taff at 2 o'clock, never removing their flag till

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

M<sup>OFFAT'S</sup> LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS These Medicines have now been before the public for erood of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time has saintained a high character in almost every part of the

th these creatures adher INVETERATE SORES, NS and BAD COMPLEXIO

oold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York. Tr For sale by all Dr

newspaper printed and published in eal Dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 186 ourt. (lone 2002) THOMAS HOOD, Co.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

OF HARTFORD, CONS

CASH CAPITAL, : : \$200,000.
Entire Capital Fulls Secured.

Scoretary.

ET The undersigned is prepared to take risks, and issued for the above reliable Company.

VM. A. HAVES, Agent,
therefore the company of the company of the company.



corporated 1819-Charter Perpetua GASH CAPITAL \$1,500,000.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

(ETT SURPLUS of \$514,1423

And printing of 40 years success and available.

OSSES PAID BY THE ÆTNA

Fire and Inland Navigation attention given to Insurance of DWEL.
Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

Providence Washington Insurance Co.

Capital actually paid up in Cash, Surplus Jan. 1st, 1861.....

\$36,437 2

d. in Wisconsin in year 1860, 525 20 Stock Jan. 1, 1861, 525 20 cd in 1860. 25,000 JOHN KINGSBURY, Pres's, x, Sec's.

FARMS FOR SALE. FARM FOR SALE.

here is A YOUNG BEARING ORCHARD ON THE FARM

COMMODIOUS DWELLING, SUBSTANTIAL BARN, ables and all necessary outbuildings, tenant houses, &c. Over 600 Bearing Fruit Trees, and fruits to abondance, well watered, locati

For Sale or Exchange,
FARM OF 80 ACRES, WITH A GOOD TW
rame Dwelling House, lathed, plastered an
indibled up in good of the, with all the neces
ner; situated on the main road, eight miles of
lepton, and one sain a half mines from the
control, whis. This farm will be soot all
control of the sain that of than in the vi-

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M. HOWARD, E. THOMAS LOBDELL,
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Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires, BY INSURANCE IN THE

**UPWARDS OF 12 000,000** 

TEMENT of the condition of the Frontienes, and agree in surface Company, of Providence, on the lay of January, A. D. 1931, made to the Secretary of for the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the Statute of

Amt. Losses adjusted, due & unpaid,

"incurred & in process of adjustnect,
"reported on which no action has
been taken,
"Dividends deckred, due & unpaid,
"bittlends deckred, due & unpaid,
"but not yet due,
"but not yet due,

I VIII undersigned offers for sale his farm,
Containing I GO Acres.
SITUATED IN THE TOWN OF SUN PRAIRIE.
There are about 170 acres nucleosed with a good foxor, and
about 70 acres under plow.
Sundant for either farming or
the radium of stock; it is well timbered and well watered.
There is

FARM FOR SALE award of Wankerham rail station,
Continent of Wankerham rail station,
Continenting 80 Acres,
d in beauty of location and exert

all fraits to absordance, well watered, lo sightly, and perfectly healthy. WILL BE SOLD CHEAP,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE PARTFERSHIP OF CARTER & RAMESDALP.
I as the city of Madison, in the business of Electronith ing, it by mustic account from this day dissolved. Mad soon, May 224 1261. WILLIAM CARTER.
ACCIDITATION OF THE CONTROL OF

NEW MILITARY GOODS.

ly anthorized agents of the Company.

W. H. WYMAN, State Agent.

PHICH OFFICE United States Block Madison

J. 1502. Kis whereoff I have hereunto set my hand affixed the great seal of the state, at the sited in Madison, this First day of June, A. D.

janeddim EDWARD ILSLEY, Asst. Sec. of State. HELFENSTEIN & DURAND, AGESTS, Milwankee.

A NOING BEAINGO RECILIADO ON THE PAINA. The location to not main road from Mailson to Water-town, 5 mine State of time Frairie village. The only reason for my selling is, 1. have no further use for it, belling the provincing that he heart can wish. There are no the conclusion with the heart can wish. There are no the conclusion with the heart can wish. There are no the office of the heart can wish. There are no the office of the precision of the heart can wish. There are no the GOOD WATER, and all kinds of controllings. The Control of the purchase money down, the balance can be main at the purchase convenience.

The Tartier information can be obtained of the robbert for on the premise of the purchase. The Tartier information can be obtained of the robbert for on the premise of the purchase of the purchase of the product of the purchase of the product of the purchase of the product of the product of the purchase of the purchase of the product of the purchase of

where the purchase money ain for a term of years at a low rate of interest.

A. G. HANI Waukesha, March, 1861-mch23dwff.

r exchanged for a small tract of land in the vicinity Mailson.

Terms male known on application to
S. V. EHIPMAN
Madison, June 17th, 17, 1861.—dewly

Extra fine Blue and Gray Cloth, Buff Gold Embroidered Shoulder Straps, Infa White Gloves, &c., &c.

#### The Providence Daily Post, BRADFORD, MILLER & SIMONS,

#### Books and Stationery

NEW "CARTES DE VISITES Hon. Careb Cu-nlow's Daughter. For sale b O. H. WHITNEY. S Westn

. from the second and alphabetend index.
ols in India of the American Board of
for Foreign Missions, by Rev. R. G.

Books, for Home Improvement—How to ow to Talk. How to Behave, How to do Busi-owler & Wells. d Times of Philip Schuyler, by Benson J. Losin the Old World, by Fredrika Bremer.

Land of Luther.

GLADDING & BROTHER.

21 Westminster THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW,
CACIL for July, 1863. Contents
Article I—The Public Lands of the United State
III—Mrs. Jame Turell

Burnal.

The Attic Bee.

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stical Nonner r Publications.
tons received by GEO H. WHITNEY, 3 Westminster s
—A Journey in the Back Country, by F stead.
Days North of Europe, by Edward E. Hale.
ble Coud. a Southern Tale with Northern prelament their Styles, being a critical sketch truths and their Styles, being a critical sketch or of British Prose Fection, by David Man-For sale by WHITNEY, 3 Westminster at. (260 H. WHITNEY, 3 Westminster at. L KSSA TS, by a. Downing, edited, with now of the author. by Geo. W. Ham Curris, t to his tracads, by Fredrika Bremer, for sale (260 H. WIITNEY, 3 Westmanster st. EW BOOKS—Buckie—Volume 2, History of C ilization in England, by Henry Thomas Buckle dotley's Causes of the American Civil War, a Let y - Cau--- of the American Givit War, a Letter ondon Time-iar Spangled Banner, illustrated by Darley, the nd the music, with an illuminated cover, very nd the music.

on Health, for the use of Volunteers, by Jon. M. D. n and Field Book, by John P. Curry Works, a full assortment. s's new Map of the Seat of War, the only co

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NIRY LIFE, a Hand-Book of Agriculture, rtienliture and Landscape Gardening, by R. Mor-Drul, by Colonel Ellsworth. & for the U. S. Soldser. GLADDING & BROTHER,

Manual of Military Surgery, or hints on the emergencies of Field, Camp and Hospital Practice, by D. Grass, M. D. bany Cultivator for July, INSI THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
Trated from drawings, by F. O. C. Darley.

GEO E. WHITNEY, 3 Westminster B AUCHNITZ Edition British Authors, for and GEO H. WHITNEY, 3 Westminster S E.W BOOKS—A Memoir of Daniel Safford,

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By C. G. Level, C. Lev

# Providence Daily Post.

PROVIDENCE, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861.

Cloths and Clothing. GENTS' AND BOYS'

### THIN CLOTHING!

GREAT VARIETY:

Nos. 66 and 68 Werbosset street. . Prices Reduced 20 per cent

HATS, CAPS.

A. J. BARNABY'S CLOTHING STORE.

SPRING GOODS! C CD A TO E TO S.

Am prepared to make to order all kinds of garms to suit the taste of my customers. A good fit

READY HAD CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS,
Also on hand and for rale cheap.
Win. O. King,
NO. 170 HIGH STREET,

LOUIS LEWISSON'S CLOTHING PALACE

Corner North Main street

MARKET SQUARE

Reduction in Prices to Suit the Times

Fine Ready Made Clothing, LOWER THAN EVER

Fine Furnishing Goods,

LOWER THAN EVED

Gentlemen's

NEW GOODS

3. 132 WESTMINSTER STREET.

JOHN HANCOCK

Just received and now opening at NO. 7 NORTH MAIN STREET,
A complete assortment of WOOLEN GOODS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

ICE! ICE! ICE!

FION MILLS, just rec'd and for sale by

H. B. MATUALF & CO.

GREEN—20 keps common Greem, for
IVER JUHNSON & SUN, 15 Exc

HOŸTS HAIR RESTORATIVE

WILL BE APPLIED AT
No. 4 Mathewson street,
(REAR OF GRACE CHURCE.)
Preset satisfaction warranted in ever co-

#### LUMBER.

100 M feet 16x24, 18x27 feet 3 inch SPRUCE 3000 feet in length PENCE CAPPING. 15.000 feet in length MOULDINGS

1-hand Engine, iron bed, 15 inch cylinde pully fly wheel, 12 feet diameter, 18 inc ied for belt.
large lot of second-hand Boilers, comprisin
linder. Return Fluc. Drop Fue and Wate
Box Boilers.
CORLISS STRAM ENGINE COMPANY

Reduction of Price from 8-to 82 per dozen.

I AVING adopted a new process which mu-tates the printing of CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, We shall hereafter make them for \$3 00 per New Albums for Card Visites, just received.

Manchester Bros.

Yards this day received, for sale at 10 of per yard at 92 WESTMINSTER STREET. Geo. 0. Olmstead.

wee, U. Ulmstead.

Double Width Goathairs,

HENR DE VENICE, and new Mesilies and Pri
this day received at

NO. 92 WESTMINSTER STREET.

Geo. O. Olmstead.

Geo. O. Olmstead

CITY PLIMBING STORE William F. Lawton,

Water Closets, san. of hand. in hand. N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and warranted to gi

OVELS-100 dozen superior cast steel Shovel
or sale at prices to correspond with the times t
RY ARMINGTON, successor to Eddy & Armin
RY ARMINGTON and Record etc. 23

For praining trees, grape vines, on, own, on the control of the control of the proposal. Not be articles over a vine of the control of the co

1 Case genuine Calabria Licontee, for sale in quanti-ties to suit, at the Great Mortar, 51 North Main at m21 B. B. BURRINGTON. GREEN-Scarks Euglish Imperial Green, for sale low by OLIVER JOHNSON & SON, 13 Exchange

OCHRE-10 casks Rochelle Ochre, for sale low OLIVER JOHNSON & SON, 18 Exchange st.

ARLICS, for sale at wholesale at the Great Mor tar, 51 North Mana st. H. H. BURKINGTON. DFT FELIT HATS—Just rec'd several new styles for men and boys, of various colors and qualities, oome extra fine.

JIS SWEET & BUTTS, 5 Westminster st.

OXFORD YELLOW—550 lbs pure Oxford Yellow for sale by OLIVER JOHNSON & SON, 1

BURNETT'S COCOAINE & HALLISTON,
for sule by CHAMBERS & CALDER. MILITARY CAPS—Blue Army Caps, with covers; also blue, grey and glazed Fatigue Caps, ELTIS.

30 Blas prime New Orleans Molanes, Jack Addin HALL.

30 Blas prime New Orleans Molanes, Jack Tevel 116 Canal et. Corp. Grant Molanes, Jack HALL.

CORP GREY NIGREELLA FORLING GLAGUER MORTH NOPPLANT OF THE MORTH OPPLANT OPPLANT OF THE MORTH OPPLANT OPPLANT OF THE MORTH OPPLANT OPPLA speeds, a 25 North Man et.

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WHITE AND CULORED—6. F. Gladding F. C. How just red et lip pieces superior Nettings, for rule a
how just red et lip pieces superior Nettings, for rule a
house just red et lip pieces superior Nettings, for rule a
house just market price by piece or yard, at 55 Note
Main st.

EHOY ELS., How, Manure Forks, &c., or rate by
HENKI ARMINGTUN, successor to Eddy & Armitton, corner Dorrance and Broad sts.

als

minston, corner Dorrance and Broad sts aliEMPIRE WATER, jut rec't direct from the
springe, for sale at 15 Broad st.
jle PECKHAM, GLADDING & CO.
CASTILE SOAP - GOOGNES for raise at 13 Exchange
M. OLIVER JOHNSON & SON. 200 Caddies tolong, Hyson and Young Byson Tea 200 Boxes tipped T. D. Pipes, rec'd and for sale low QAVE YOUR CARPETS—Just ree'd a fresh Shapply of Carpet Paper, to put under carpets, which makes a great saving. Price 2 cit per yard. For sale at basement 4 What Cheer Building.

MEZ A. II. STILLWELL.

GOO Exchange st.

OUU Exchange st. OLIVER JOHNSON & SON.

A RITISTS' MATERIALS—A full assortmen for sale by OLIVER JOHNSON & SON, 13 Ex OATS, Feed, Ship Stuff, Oil Meal, Bolted Meal, C ton Seed Meal, &c, &c, &c, for sale by H. W. JACKSON (I AME COCK E. L. D. BY NONE-A few I more bbls and 1-8th bags of this extra family Klonr PINE WHITE INDIA STRIPED TWILLED

white Skirtings, sine bard veye Diapers, and a very to plete variety of other white goods, including one of India striped twilled Cambries, very cheap at 125 at 35 Nor'h Main st.

25 Cases Preserved Ginger, 5 do dry do do. rec and for sale by D. H. BRAMAN. D. H. BRAMAN.

OUTS for a nice Silk Parseol, at CLAPP & CORYS, 166 Westminster st.

RAILWAY BELTS, double and single, man fatured at the Old Bell Tannery, and to yale the reduced price by E. C. THAYER.

FINE India Twilled striped Cambries, beautiful goods, for sale very cheap at 25 N Main st.

G. F. GLADDIN & CO. MORTAR AND STREET HOES, tor sale by HENRY ARMINGTON, corner Dorrence and m20

MARIENY ADMINOROUS corner berrance and VINNING PLUT-00 bills jine reed and for the property of 

C for biseckenists, for sain by J. THOS. PEARUE & CO. City Coal Yard.

SWEET ORA YORK—TO boven high coolered by J. W. S. Common of the Common

DE CONTROLLE DE CO

Po M. A. ROBINSON & CO. 24 S Water st.

OH EENE-TJO BOOSS Chests, of the very best of

Oily, for sale low by D. MILLARD & CO.

SPEEDLER BELLT LEATHER—105 soles

Perme quality, manufactured at the Cld Bell II

ON THE STATE OF T recognition on combination of the second of

MARTER OAK, in wholes and by it. W. des and balves, for sa H. W. JACKSON. C by

HENTNET SIZE COAL large, handsome an

C decan, very suitable for tamby use, for each by

JIT THOS. PEARCE & CQ. City Coal Yard.

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH—10 gross for rail

and tas Broad et. by

moss FRCR.HAM, GLADDING & CO. m38 FECKRIAM, GLADDING & CO.

By VAUGHIN & DARLING.

CARLING THE MILLS, block battle to and large, for real

by VAUGHIN & DARLING.

G and one-registal bars, for sale by

W. JACKSON.

EROSEN & not Coat Ol just reed and, for sale

DARLING.

EROSEN & TORKEN ON SALES m28 Dis Broad st.

UNION MILLS FLOUR, right for the tim
for sale by

D'MPS-Copper, Iron, Brass, Common and FosPumps, of all sizes, for rale by HENRY ARMIN DARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, at
Wholesale. Dealers are particularly invited to call A wholesale. Denote are particularly invited to call mass and call the control of the control of

#### Providence Daily Post.

NUMBER 108.

ivision left their camp and re wards this point at 7 o'clock

before Sunday or Monday
of the haste and confusion of the retreat
to the inefficiency and cowardice of
he officers.

BOOK, JOB, CARD NRATU AND PROMPTLY EXECUTEDON REASONABLE TERMS.
AT the OFFICE of the DAILY POST
ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL DEMAND OF THE POST OF HERALD AND TH

g. The rebel force at that point has been largely

[From the New York I The Pirates Caught Trap.

rought here to-day.

Capt. Strout writes as follows

"July 8th, off Cape Antonio,
osta Rica, and put two private
lave got three left. We'll go

VOLUME 12. Insurance.

EQUITABLE PIRE AND MARINE IN-SURANCE COMPANY. PROVIDENCE, E. I. Office, No 1 Market Square, corner of Cround street. CAPITAL S100,000. DHEETOBE:

RANKLIN MUTUAL FIRE INSUR-NO. 3 Bank of Company.

Simon Benry C.Richard J Arnold.
WILLIAM FOSTER, ProConvetery and Treasure

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

Company continues to insure Buildings, lize, Sinps in port and their cargoes, Mar tabhshments, Household Furniture, and

Hope Iron Foundry

Wheeler & Wilson's

SEWING PLACEUNES. WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS
At Reduced Prices
CREASED facilities for manufactural intervals.

S. D. Church, Agent, Parlor Grand & Square PIANOFORTES!

C. H. J. Hamlen oughly to hand Pianos, constant, in price from \$20 to \$20. NO. 70 BROAD STREET.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
F. H. RICHMOAD.
Nos. 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE PLACE.
MATUFACTURES, and is constantly
Altrom the best ortableshments, the follscriptions of Paper, which he offers for sale a and unglazed, for book

WHITE LEAD

MANUFACTURERS' PRICE Flour, Corn, Meal, &c.

H. W. Jackson, ARTESIAN WELLS. AKIESIAN WELLIS.

OVING, DFILLING and Hining
BY SCOTT & McLACOHLIN.

115 Company have diffiled three hundred feel is
the company common state of the common of the common

GEORGE SCOTT, Agent No. 18 High street, Providen COPPER LETTLES AND SODA FOUNTAINS.
ONE COPPER LETTLE ADDUCTION.
ONE COPPER LETTLE ADOUG Free diameter, 4 feet
onclose deep. O .... Cues desp.

O .... Cast Iron Enameled (in UDA FOUNTAINS, a very nice article.

Also, several COPPER SODA FOUNTAINS, as

All the above can be bought LOFF FOR CASH. A THOMAS PHILLIP'S & CO., TOO, 67 and 69 South Main street For Cases No. 1 Penang Natmegs, at 61 Canal st. Providence, April 28th, 1800.

5 Casel No. I Penang Nutungs, at 61 Camil M.

DEMAMIN HALL

DIREWORKS-Orders received and promptly
falled for every description, NULNO & LYON.

POLYNO & LYON.

PEW STYLES PRINTED MUSLINS YELLY

DEMAMIN & Challadous (6 to harden)

The Market Structure of the Communication of the Communication

#### Goods, Merchandise, &c. CAUTION!

Selling at Reduced Prices,

Henry Whitman & Co.

Ready Made Clothing

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

INDUCEMENTS

1861. Spring & Summer, 1861

DON'T FORGET THE STORE

LOUIS LEWISSON'S CLOTHING PALACE. There you will find the LARGEST and CHOICEST ection of CLOTHING, FURNISHING and PIECE ODS, at the very lowest CASH PRICES!

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Planding's name over the door. DAVID G. MANCHESTER, New Fall and Winter Goods

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

#### Merchaudise, &c.

EMIUM MILLS FLOUR-Marul New York city, and warranted equal is to any flour ever received from the so 7, and fare at the source of the source o

CARBONIC ACID—Non-Explosive Barraing
Of Fund, constantly on hand and for sale at 133 Broad
st. Can Oil Lemon, for sale low at the Great Mortar,
61 North blain st. H. H. BURLINATION 30 Boxes fine State Cheese, just rec

ost iferceulous,
LASE TO REMEMBER YOU CAN HAY.
IT APPLIED BY CALLING AT
A Mathewson street,
IRBAR OF GRACE CHUSCH.)
It has been applied to over a thousand in this
g the last three mouths, and perfect satis

d feet 2 inch PINE FLUME PLANK

DOORS AND SASH.

Albert Dailey & Co. NO. 166 DYER STREET. FOR SALE LOW.

O'NE good second hand Steam Engine of sixty hor power, with pully fly wheel, 14 feet distincter.

VISITES!

NO. 73 WESTMINSTER STREET Barege De Anglais

New Dress Fabrics.
Styles new Dress Fabrics, this day disp.
No. 93 Westminster street. Remember

A ND Dealer in Force, Copper and Iron I Block Tin, Lend Press and Sheet Lead, of a Water Closets, Marble Bowle, Sc., &c., con

ton, corner Dorrance and Broad ass.

GARLICS, for sale at retail by
H. H. EURRINGTON
BOXES G. & W. and H. I. Tobacco, ree'd and
D. H. BRAMAN

of Davison and Sp

#### Preridince Daily Zost. ONDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1861

### BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIIIh Congress.
EXTRA SESSION.
WASHINGTON, July 20.

nitree on Foreign Relations.
Mr. Cowan presented a memorial of the citizes of Pennsylvania, in favor of a national armory in Srue. Referred to the Military Committee.
Mr. King presented the resolutions of the Leg-lature of New York, in relation to the reriprocity caty with England. Referred to the Committee

of truce, which wastern or cover our dead covery's lines when the definishing of the second of the second definishing of the second of the sec

From Centrevide.

lt, 1 P. M., July 20.—The affair at which has been magnified into a territy, which has been magnified into a territy. Col. SLOCUM OF THE SECOND RHODE

ISLAND REGI-MENT KILL-ED :

ROUT OF THE ENEMY

OF THE ENEMY TAKEN!

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES! SHELLING THE REBELS AT

Great Reduction in Prices!

P. S .- Fine Bosom Shirts made to orde

#### Commercial.

rton, Mass., July 19th, Anna Kerru, aged 86

Glorious News! 2000 MORE MEN: HO! FOR THE WAR!

OFFICE CORNER OF BROAD AND DORRANCE STREETS. Apply at once to CAPTAIN ROSS st once to
Sergeant Major,
It Sergeant (Orderly,)
Othergeants, each,
Orporals,
Orthoraus,
Corporals,
Corporals

RECRUITS WANTED

Apply at the Holbrook House.

j22 28 LIEUT HARRIS, Recruit

CHICKERING & SO.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANOFORTESThe subscriber having taken the Age
of of the above celebrated Fassionstee
of prepared to furnish as good an unstrained, and the age of the above strong inducements to the

Henry E. Barney, Large Flag for Sale Fing measuring 20 by 30 feet, made in a thor and substantial manner, of the best of in antine, will be sold at a bargain on application

Seasonable Goods. ods for Gentlemen's Wear,

II. H. THOMAS,

| 15 No. 57 We besset street. dtt.
| TOBRACCO\_100 besset la. U. S. V., and Caven.
Cata,	10 tamps, for sale by 122	124	125	125	125
DORK—25 bbls Glear Port, for sale by 125	125	125	125	125	
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